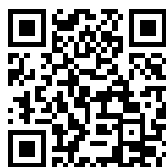
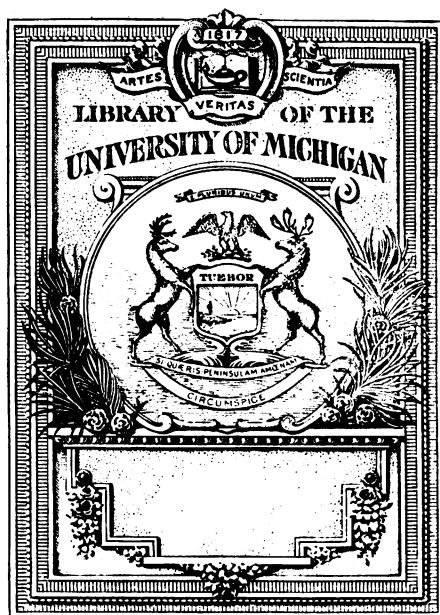

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THE
HISTORY
AND
Antiquities

OF
THE PARISH OF
St. Saviour's, Southwark.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

By M. CONCANEN, Jun. AND A. MORGAN.

PRINTED BY J. DELAHAY, AT THE KENT PRINTING-
OFFICE, DEPTFORD-BRIDGE;

AND SOLD BY

J. PARSONS, NO. 21, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

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TO THE
ELDERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE PARISH OF
ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK,
THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

MATTHEW CONCANEN, Jun.
AARON MORGAN.

P R E F A C E.

FAR from perfection as the following collection of historical facts may be, yet, as they are offered with respect, the compilers venture to hope a becoming diffidence will ensure them a candid attention to their endeavours.

The historian's page, when it treats of a period out of the reach of memory, must build its claim to authenticity, upon some earlier recorder of the subject of investigation; in his searches he will use caution, and where contradiction arises, reasoning, on the periodical events of the *time*, will lead a rational enquirer in pursuit of truth, which may, in many instances, be plainly distinguished from invention. In relating modern events, an attention equally faithful is required, and in both cases we hope due diligence will characterize us.

In the outset of our plan we were led to hope the cabinets of the curious would have readily supplied us with whatever might have been conducive to the carrying it into execution; but, although many favours have been received from the liberal and intelligent, we are not without reason to complain of the niggardly hand of many who might have done much to
assist

assist our undertaking. We, however, hope the good-natured reader will consider that although much has been omitted which the helping hand of the well informed friend might have furnished, yet much has also been done to lay the foundation of that perfection to which a future attempt of some more fortunate editor may attain. It will also be considered, that out of the number who have promised to employ their attention in collecting materials for an history of St. Saviour's Parish, none, till the present, has made its appearance.

The man who forms a design to do well, finds half its execution in his willingness to fulfil it, and although he may fail in the gratification which results from general applause, the satisfaction of having endeavoured to render himself useful to society will always repay his endeavours. If we have occasionally stepped out of the beaten track of bare narration, and become commentators, we have only presumed to offer an opinion, and readily hazard our reputation in the hands of the critic observer, who we trust will take candour for his guide.

It has been said that several of the subjects advertised in our proposals are improper to be here introduced. To these hints (without any reference where they are applied) let us be permitted to answer, the business of the parish is
for

for the general good, and no individual has a right to claim an exclusive monopoly of knowledge, in a subject which is the mutual concern of every inhabitant paying a part of the general burthen, and liable to bear his part of the official duty.

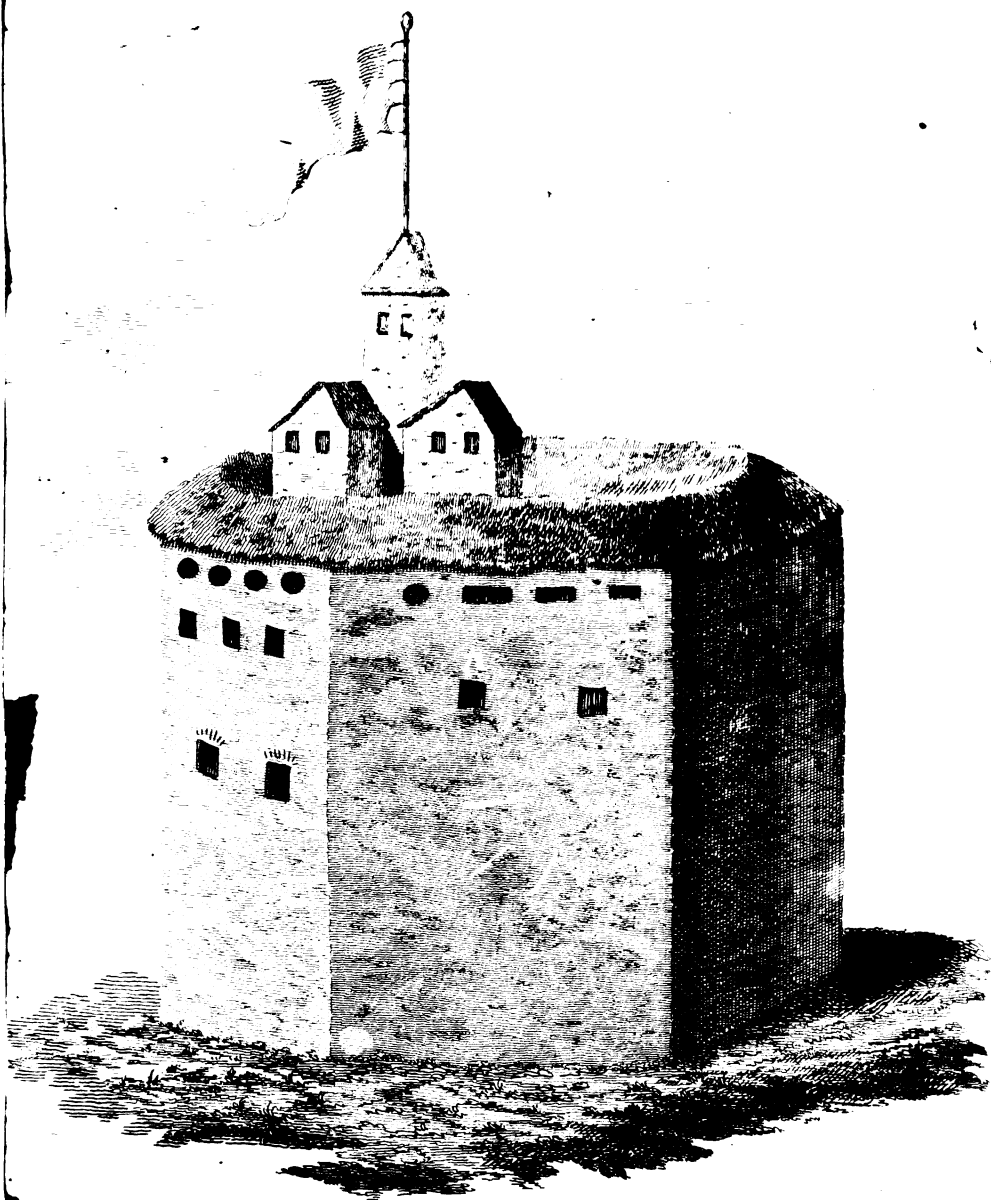
The remarks we have ventured to suggest for improvement, are not the remarks of an impertinent inclination, they are suggested as hints to those more immediately concerned, and their adoption or rejection will be the result, perhaps, of better experience than the compilers have had an opportunity of gaining on the several subjects.

A few years of experimental knowledge checks the vanity of an attempt to give universal satisfaction, and has taught us how fruitless such an hope would be; but to give general satisfaction is not quite so arduous a task; to this we have endeavoured to aspire. This is the patronage we have sought, and we shall be better gratified with the approbation of the inhabitants of St. Saviour's, than with a permission to dedicate to an object of more seeming importance.

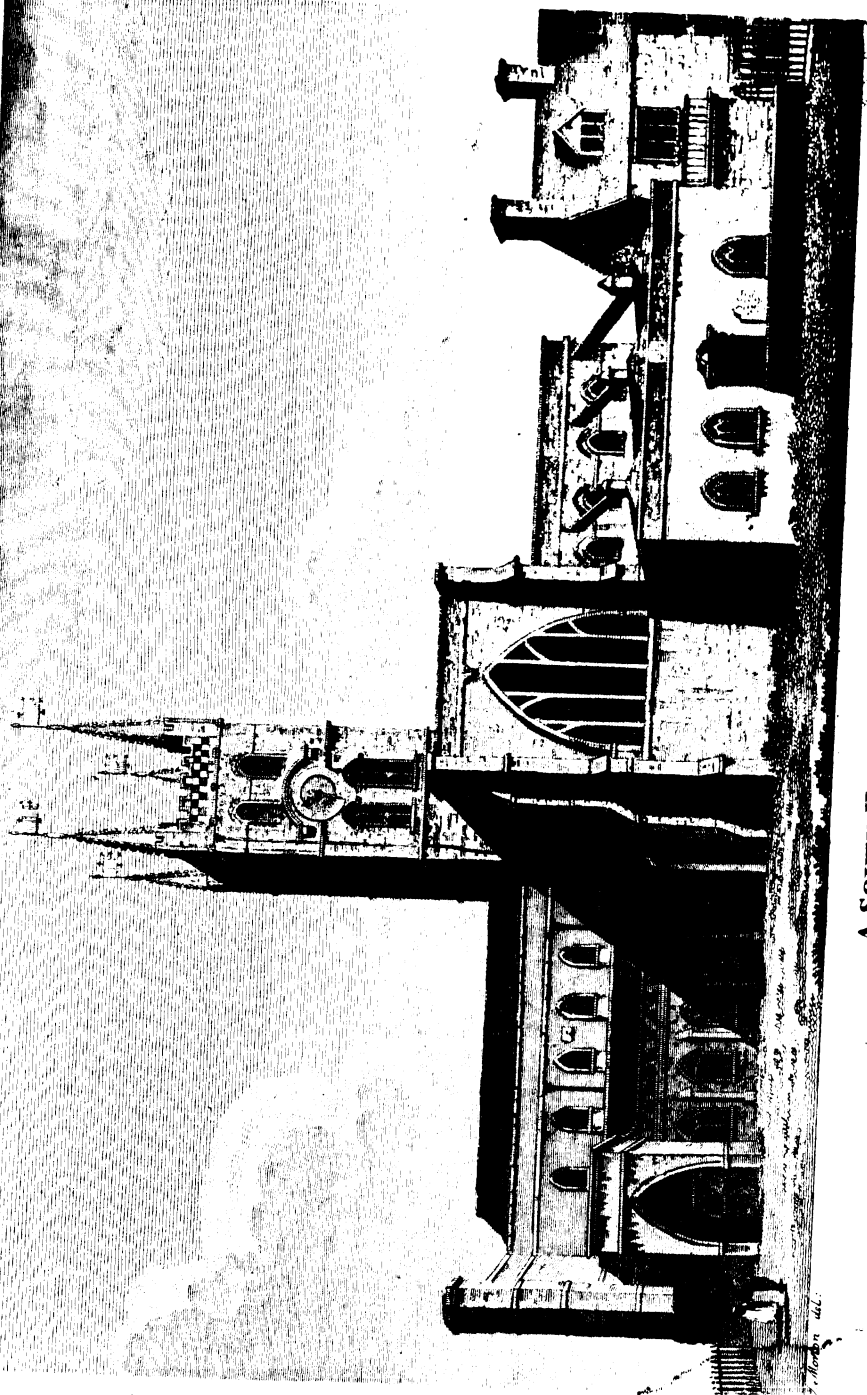
At a distance of three years beyond the period intended for this publication, something will be required as a reason for the delay; a delay,

delay, which though it could not be foreseen, it was equally impossible to avoid.—Let it then be remembered that it was found impracticable to have a work of this nature ready for the press at any one time, the errors of former compilers were to be corrected, and their deficiencies supplied by the experience fresh searches produced; the writers, to whom we had an opportunity of referring, were none of them confined to this parish in particular, their productions therefore became doubtful in proportion to the magnitude and variety of their task. To this we may add the natural embarrassment arising from the reconciliation of contrary opinions on events not the subject of former publications, and the variety which constantly presents itself in modern occurrences. It will also be considered that this work is the produce of leisure hours, and undertaken by persons whose situations in life precluded them a constant application to it. Under this and many other circumstances of difficulty, operating to retard that punctuality we wished to have preserved, we venture to submit to our readers the only history of this extensive and respectable parish which has yet appeared, trusting it will be received without prejudice, and considered with liberality and candour.

ANTI-



THE GLOBE THEATRE . —



A SOUTH VIEW of ST. SAVIOUR'S.

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

MOST of the Historians who have written upon the subject, agree in the early accounts given of the church of Saint Mary Overy, and from them we shall not presume to differ, no search that we have been able to make into the records of antiquity affording sufficient authority to warrant a suspicion, that a fact, in which so many concur, is materially erroneous. The earliest account we have of the founding the religious house, since called St. Mary Overy, is from a tradition of Linsted, a Monk, and which, having the appearance of great probability, we give in the words we have received it.

“First that being no bridge, but a ferry to
“carry and re-carry whereby the ferryar gat
“great wealth; lastly the ferryman and his wife
“died, left the same to their daughter, a maiden,
“named Mary Audery, who with the goods
A “left

" left to her by her parents, and also the profits
 " which came by the said ferry, builded an
 " house of sisters, which is the uppermost end of
 " St. Mary Overy's church, above the choir,
 " where she was buried, unto which house she
 " gave the oversight and profit of the said ferry;
 " but afterwards the same house of sisters was
 " converted unto a college of priests, who
 " builded the bridge of timber, and from time
 " to time kept the same in good reparations;
 " but considering the great charges of repairing
 " the same, in the year 1209, by the aid of the
 " citizens of London and others, they began to
 " build the bridge of stone." It is supposed by
 some authors to be very unlikely, that a college
 of priests would promote the building of this
 bridge, when the revenues by which they were
 supported arose from the ferry before mentioned;
 and they conjecture that some annual sum was
 paid on the building of the bridge in lieu of the
 profits of the ferry. Indeed they seem very
 much to doubt the foundation of London bridge
 being in any respect indebted to this college for
 its origin, but considering it as of so great public
 utility, and that the college might be then well
 endowed, it does not to us seem extraordinary
 that some private advantage might give way to
 an undertaking at once so beneficial, and in those
 days, novel to the nation. Upon the whole,
 several

several circumstances in the English history strengthen our belief of this account, for we find it in many places anciently called St. Mary's at the ferry, and from thence St. Mary Overy's; thus, though some persons of great note have doubted the authority of Linsted's tradition, we cannot find any very substantial reason to suspect the truth of it. Many transactions that happened after the building of London bridge are, as far as we can collect, accurately handed down to us, it may therefore reasonably be conjectured, that if this church was founded in any other way, some account would have been found, which by comparison might perhaps have cleared up any doubt; but if we disbelieve Linsted's tradition, we certainly have no other account to claim our preference; desirous therefore of waving every idle supposition, we shall endeavour to begin at a period when narration may be justified by authenticity.

The parish of St. Saviour's is for the most part situated on the south bank of the river Thames, but it is divided into two parts, one of which is called the Clink Liberty, and is under the government of the Bishop of Winchester, and the other is within the Borough of Southwark. The former anciently enjoyed some privileges, to which that part within the Borough was not

A 2

entitled,

entitled, but the inhabitants of the Clink Liberty have no vote for members to sit in parliament, so that their enjoyment of a chartered distinction seems to have excluded them their natural and constitutional rights.

Though there are many very curious circumstances appertaining to the Clink Liberty, we shall begin our investigation with that part of the parish which is within the Borough of Southwark, and after having considered the government to which it is subject, and such other particulars as may be properly connected with this part of our history, endeavour to conduct the reader through the various parts of this extensive parish.

From the first mention made of this borough in the different histories of London now extant, we have the following account: that in the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Confessor, and in the year 1047, Godwin, Earl of Kent, having incurred the displeasure of the king, he was banished the kingdom; that being determined to provide for his own security, he had recourse to arms, and that having engaged many principal citizens in his cause, he soon raised a considerable army, and a powerful fleet, with which he sailed to London, and meeting with no opposition passed the arches of the bridge, with a design to
attack

attack the royal navy, which then consisted of fifty sail, and lay at Westminster, and that his army made a formidable appearance on the South Bank; such was a considerable army and powerful fleet in these early times. Mr. Harrison's history relates, that in the year 1066, on the marching of William the Conqueror to London, finding the people not disposed to submission, to impress a stronger sense of terror on their minds, he laid Southwark in ashes.

It is certain that Southwark was for a vast number of years after this period, a very inconsiderable spot, and we may, without presumption, venture to hazard an opinion, that as it increased in popularity, it became a receptacle for persons of the worst character; for notwithstanding the various steps that have been taken to effect a reformation at different times, far distant from the present, the last fifty years have contributed to its good name, much more in proportion than any former period.

For the most accurate history of London, and parts adjacent, we are indebted to that indefatigable citizen, Mr. Stow. Had his labours been only in proportion to the gratitude which rewarded them, our information would have been within a very small compass, and much of
that

that information which the public derived from his searches, would, being unlooked-for, have been totally unknown. The men of his time suffered him to want protection while living, though a monument was afterwards erected to perpetuate the memory of one, whose own labours had already secured him a more ample memento. This curious searcher after antiquity first wrote in the year 1598, and his works continued to be published for many succeeding years. After having described the different wards of the city of London, he begins his description of the Borough of Southwark, as being connected with, and forming a part of, the Bridge ward without; and other historians also relate that in the first year of the reign of Edward the Third, the village of Southwark being a refuge for thieves, and other disturbers of the public peace, his majesty, to remove these pests to society, granted the citizens of London the following charter :

“ EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England,
 “ Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, to all to whom
 “ these present letters shall come, greeting.

“ Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved the citizens of
 “ the city of London, by their petition, exhibited before us
 “ and our council in our present parliament at Westminster
 “ assembled, have given us to understand that felons, thieves,
 “ and other malefactors and disturbers of the peace, who in
 “ the said city and elsewhere, have committed manslaughter,
 “ robberies, and divers other felonies, privily departing from
 “ the said city, after those felonies committed, into the village
 “ of Southwark, where they cannot be attacked by the mi-
 nisters

“nifters of the faid city, and there are openly received;
 “and fo for default of due punifhment, are more bold to
 “commit fuch felonies: and they have befecched us, that
 “for the confirmation of our peace within the faid city,
 “bridling the naughtinefs of the faid malefactors, we would
 “grant unto them the faid village, to have to them, their
 “heirs, and fucceffors, for ever, for the farm and rent
 “therefore yearly due to us, to be yearly paid at our Exche-
 “quer. We having confideration to the premifes, with the
 “affent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty, be-
 “ing in our prefent parliament aforefaid, have granted for
 “us and our heirs to the faid citizens, the faid village of
 “Southwark, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold
 “to them and their heirs and fucceffors, citizens of the
 “faid city, of us and our heirs for ever, to pay to us by
 “the year at the Exchequer, of us and our heirs for ever,
 “at the accuftomed times, the farms therefore due and ac-
 “cuftomed. In witnefs whereof we have caufed thefe our
 “letters to be made patent.

“ Witnefs myfelf at Weftminfter, the fixth day of March,
 “ in the firft year of our reign.”

This grant of the Borough of Southwark, if it
 ever had any good effect, was not found to an-
 fwer the purpofe of future ages, for notwith-
 ftanding it received fubfequent confirmation in
 the reign of Henry VIII. repeated follicitations
 were made by the citizens of London, for a more
 effectual grant of the Borough of Southwark;
 this was however refused, and on the king’s
 death the citizens renewed their follicitation to his
 fon, Edward VI. who granted them a very full
 charter, effectual to the purpofes for which it
 was intended, even to the prefent day. As a
 great part of the parifh of St. Saviour’s is included
 in this grant, and as we fhall have particular
 occafion

occasion to attend to such parts as are excepted, in the course of our work, we here insert it for the satisfaction of the curious reader, and particularly as its validity has lately been the subject of litigation, a litigation by which the authority of the Lord Mayor of London, in the Borough of Southwark, is settled, as will be seen in its proper place.

“ Edward the VIth, by the Grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and on earth the supreme head of the church of England and Ireland: to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye, that for the sum of 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* of lawful money of England, paid into the hands of the treasurer of our Court of augmentation and revenues of our Crown, to our use, by our well beloved the Mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, whereof we acknowledge us to be fully satisfied and paid, and the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, to be thereof acquitted and discharged by these presents, and for other causes and considerations us thereunto especially moving, have, of our especial grace, and from our certain knowledge and meer motion, and also with the advice of our Council, given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, all that our messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure of Simon Sebatson, situate and being next our mansion, late Charles late duke of Suffolk's, in Southwark, in the county of Surry; and all that our messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, next the broad gate of the same our mansion in Southwark aforesaid, and all that our close of ground called Moulter's close, containing by estimation 15 acres, lying in Newington, in our said county of Surry; and all that our close of ground containing by estimation 2 acres, now or late in the tenure of John Parrow, lying or being in St. George's Dunghill, in the parish of St. George, in Southwark aforesaid; and also all that one close of ground, late in the tenure of John Billington, lying

"lying in Lambeth-marsh, in the Parish of Lambeth, in
 "the said county of Surry; and also all those our 39 acres
 "and three rods of meadow, with the appurtenances, now
 "or late in the possession of William Balely, lying and
 "being in divers parcels, in the field called St. George's
 "Field, in the parish of St. George, in Southwark, in our
 "said county of Surry; and one messuage or tenement of
 "ours situate near Broad-gates, in Southwark aforesaid;
 "and all those our two messuages or tenements, and one
 "chamber, and three stables, and one garden of ours, with
 "all their appurtenances, situate and being in Southwark
 "aforesaid; all and singular which premises some times
 "parcels of the possessions and hereditaments of Charles
 "duke of Suffolk, and all other the messuages, lands, tene-
 "ments, rents, reversions, and hereditaments, whatsoever,
 "with all their appurtenances in Southwark, in the said
 "county of Surry, which were the aforesaid Charles duke
 "of Suffolk's, and which were late purchased by our dear
 "father, Henry the VIIIth, late King of England, of the
 "same Charles late duke of Suffolk; except nevertheless
 "always to us, and to our heirs and successors, all that our
 "capital messuage and mansion house called Southwark-
 "place, in Southwark aforesaid, late the duke of Suffolk's,
 "and all gardens and ground to the same adjoining or ap-
 "pertaining, *and all our park in Southwark aforesaid*, and
 "all the messuages, and all the buildings and grounds,
 "called the Antelope there.

"Furthermore we give, and for the consideration afore-
 "said, and with the advice aforesaid, do by these pre-
 "sents grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty,
 "and to the citizens of the said city of London, all that
 "our lordship and manor of Southwark, with their
 "rights, members, and appurtenances, in the said county
 "of Surry, late pertaining to the late monastery of Ber-
 "mondsey, in the said county; and all messuages, houses,
 "buildings, barns, stables, dove-houses, ponds, pools,
 "springs, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows,
 "feedings, pastures, commons, waste-street, void ground,
 "rents, reversions, services, court-leet, view of frank
 "pledge, chattels, waives, strays, free-warren, and all other
 "rights, profits, commodities, emoluments, and heredita-
 "ments whatsoever, in Southwark aforesaid, to the said
 "lordship and manor of Southwark, by any means belong-
 "ing, or being before this time accounted, known, or taken
 "as member or parcel of the said lordship and manor,
 "(except before excepted.) Furthermore we give, and
 "for the consideration aforesaid, and with the assent afore-

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" said,

" said, by these presents do grant, unto the said mayor and
 " commonalty, and citizens, all our manor and borough of
 " Southwark, with all their rights, members, and appurte-
 " nances, in the said county of Surry, late parcel of the
 " possessions of the archbishop and archbishoprick of Can-
 " terbury, and all our annual rent of 3s. 2d. ob. and the
 " services going out of the lands and tenements sometimes
 " of John Burcetor, knight, and now or late in the tenure
 " of William Glascock, Esq. in Southwark aforesaid: and
 " all that our yearly rent of 3s. and service going out of the
 " house or tenement called the Swan, in Southwark afore-
 " said: and all that our yearly rent of 4s. 10d. and the
 " service going out of the messuage or tenement called the
 " Mermaid, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that the yearly
 " rent of 1s. 8d. a quarter, and the service going out of the
 " messuage or tenement called the Helmet, in the borough
 " of Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent
 " of 16s. and the services going out of the messuage or
 " tenement called the House-head, in the borough of
 " Southwark aforesaid: and also all that our annual
 " rent of 6s. 4d. and the services going out of the mes-
 " suage or tenement called the Gleyne, in Southwark afore-
 " said: and all that our annual rent of 2s. a quarter, and
 " the services going out of the messuage or tenement called
 " the Rose; and one acre of ground lying in the Lock, in
 " Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 20d.
 " a quarter, and the services going out of the messuage or
 " tenement called the Lamb, in Southwark aforesaid, per-
 " taining to the company of Fishmongers of London: and
 " also all that our annual rent of 20d. a quarter, and the
 " service going out of one messuage or tenement, pertaining
 " to the said society of Fishmongers in London, called the
 " Bale, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that annual rent of
 " 20d. a quarter, going out of one messuage or tenement,
 " pertaining to the said society of Fishmongers, commonly
 " called the Flower-de-luce, in Southwark aforesaid: and
 " also that our annual rent of 4s. and the service going out
 " of the twelve acres of land, lying at the Lock, in South-
 " wark aforesaid, sometimes the lord Wildford's, and now
 " or late pertaining to the said society of Fishmongers: and
 " all that our annual rent of 8d. and the service going out
 " of two acres of land of Giles Athorn, called Tipping in
 " the Hole, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our an-
 " nual rent of 3s. and the service going out of the messuage
 " or tenement late Thomas lord Pyning's, in Southwark
 " aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 12d. half penny
 " and

" and the service going out of the messuage or tenement,
 " now or late of William Malton's, in Southwark aforesaid:
 " and all that our annual rent of 20*d.* half-penny, and the
 " service going out of the messuage or tenement called the
 " White Hart, in Southwark aforesaid: and also all that
 " our annual rent of 7*s.* 4*d.* and the service going out of
 " a messuage or tenement called the Crown, in Southwark
 " aforesaid, now or late of the masters of the Bridge House,
 " London: and also all that our annual rent of 2*s.* and the
 " service going out of a messuage or tenement of the same
 " masters of the Bridge-house, called the Christopher, in
 " Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of
 " 12*d.* and the service going out of the lands and meadows
 " of the masters of the Bridge House in London, lying and
 " being at the Lock, called Carpenter's hall, in Southwark
 " aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 10*d.* half-
 " penny, and the service going out of the messuage or tenement
 " called the Blue Mead, in Southwark aforesaid:
 " and all that our annual rent of 2*s.* and the service going
 " out of one messuage or tenement now or late of William
 " Salisbury, in Southwark aforesaid: and also all that our
 " annual rent of 16*d.* and the services going out of a cer-
 " tain field or ground of four acres of land, now or late the
 " heirs of Robert Linled, lying and being in the Lock, and
 " abutting upon the lands of the late duke of Suffolk, in
 " Southwark aforesaid; and in Newington, or in either of
 " them, in the said county of Surry; and all our annual
 " rent of 2*s.* and the service going out of a certain field of
 " ground, sometimes John Sola's field, and now or late the
 " heirs of Robert Linled, in Southwark and Newington
 " aforesaid, or either of them: and all our annual rent of
 " 20*d.* and the services going out of five acres of ground,
 " now or late Stephen Middleton's, lying and being in the
 " Lock of Southwark and Newington aforesaid, or either
 " of them; and all that our annual rent of 4*d.* and the
 " service going out of four acres of land, now or late
 " William Champion's, lying and being in South Mead in
 " Walworth field, in the parish of Newington, in our said
 " county of Surry: and all that our annual rent of 20*d.*
 " farthing, and the service going out of the messuage or tenement
 " called Circot, in Southwark and Newington
 " aforesaid, and either of them: and all our messuages,
 " lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments
 " whatsoever, which were parcel of the possessions,
 " rents and revenues of the archbishop and archbishoprick
 " of

"of Canterbury, in Southwark, in the county of Surry.
 "We furthermore give, and for the considerations afore-
 "said, and with the advice aforesaid, do grant by these
 "presents to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens
 "of the city of London, all and all manner of woods,
 "underwoods and trees whatsoever, growing and being
 "of, in, and upon all and singular the premises, and the
 "soil and ground of the same; and also whatsoever rever-
 "sions of all and singular the premises, and every part
 "thereof, and all the rents and yearly profits whatsoever.
 "reserved upon whatsoever demises and grants made of
 "the premises, or any part thereof, by any means. We
 "also give and by these presents grant, to the said mayor
 "and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, all
 "and singular the premises with the appurtenances, as
 "fully, and in as ample manner and form, as the said
 "Charles late duke of Suffolk, or any other abbot of the
 "late monastery of Bermondsey, or any archbishop of
 "Canterbury, or any of them, or others before this time,
 "having and possessing the said manors, and other pre-
 "mises, or any parcel thereof, or being thereof seised,
 "ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have or enjoy
 "the same, or any part thereof: and as fully, freely, and
 "wholly, and in as large manner and form as all and
 "singular the same came or ought to have come to our
 "hands, or to the hands of our most dear Father Henry
 "the VIIth, late King of England, by reason or pretence
 "of any charters, gift, grant, or confirmation, or by reason
 "or pretence of the dissolution of the said monastery, or by
 "any other means or right they came or ought to have
 "come, or as the same now be, or ought to be in our
 "hands. Know ye moreover, that we, as well of our
 "grace, knowledge and motion aforesaid, and with the
 "advice aforesaid, as for the sum of 500 marks of lawful
 "money of England, paid into the hands of our treasurer
 "of our court aforesaid, to our use, by the said mayor and
 "commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London,
 "whereof we confess us to be fully satisfied, and the said
 "mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors
 "thereof, to be acquitted and discharged by these presents,
 "have given and granted, and by these presents do give
 "and grant, for us and our heirs, to the said mayor and
 "commonalty, and citizens of the city aforesaid, and to
 "their successors, in and through all the town and borough
 "aforesaid; and in and through all the parishes of St.
 "Saviour's,

“ *Saviour’s*, St. Olave, and St. George’s, in Southwark; and
 “ in the parish, and through all the parishes lately called St.
 “ Thomas’s hospital, and now called the king’s hospital, in
 “ Southwark afore said. and elsewhere soever in the said
 “ town and borough of Southwark afore said, and in Kentish
 “ Street, and in Blackman Street afore said, and the parish
 “ of Newington, and elsewhere in the said town and bo-
 “ rough of Southwark; all goods and chattles, waived-
 “ estrays, and all treasure found in the town and precinct
 “ afore said, and all manner of handy work, goods and chat-
 “ tels, of all manner of traitors, felons, fugitives out lawed,
 “ condemned, convicted, and of felons defamed and put in
 “ exigent, * felons of themselves, and deodands, † and
 “ denying the law of our land, where soever, or before
 “ whom soever justice ought to be done of them; and all
 “ goods disclaimed, found and being within the borough,
 “ town, parishes and precincts afore said, and also all manner
 “ of escheats and forfeitures to us and our heirs, may there
 “ pertain as fully and wholly as we should have them if the
 “ said town and borough were in the hands of us or our
 “ heirs; and that it shall be lawful to the same mayor and
 “ commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, by them-
 “ selves or by their deputy, or ministers of the said town or
 “ borough, to put themselves in seisin ‡ of and in all the
 “ handy-works and chattels of all manner of traitors,
 “ felons, fugitives outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of
 “ felons defamed and denying the law of our land, and of
 “ other premises; and also of and in all goods disclaimed, §
 “ found or being within the same borough, town, parishes,
 “ or precincts thereof; and also of and in all escheats and
 “ forfeitures to us and our heirs there pertaining. And
 “ the same mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their suc-
 “ cessors, by themselves, or by their deputy, or minister or
 “ ministers, shall have in the borough, town, parishes, and
 “ precincts afore said, the assize and essay of bread, wine, beer
 “ and ale, and of all other victuals and things whatsoever,
 “ set to sale in the town afore said: and also, and whatsoever
 “ doth

* A writ in an Indictment of felony where the party indicted cannot be found.

† Any thing that causes a man’s death is said to be a deodand, and forfeited to the king: as if a horse kills his keeper, or a cart runs over a man, the creatures and instruments are forfeited to the king.

‡ Possession.

§ Renounced or disowned.

"doth pertain to the clerk of the market of our house, or
 "of the house of our heirs, together with the correction and
 "punishment of all persons selling wines, bread, beer,
 "ale, and other victuals there to be sold, and of others
 "there dwelling or exercising arts howsoever; and with all
 "manner of forfeitures, fines and amerciaments to be for-
 "feited, with all other things which therefore do or may
 "there pertain to us, or our heirs and successors in time to
 "come: and that they shall have there the execution of all
 "manner of writs of ours, or of our heirs and successors,
 "and of all other writs, commands, extracts and warrants,
 "with the return of the same, by such their ministers and
 "deputies, whom they shall thereunto chuse; and that the
 "same mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their suc-
 "cessors, shall every year have there and through all the
 "town, borough, parishes and precincts aforesaid, one fair
 "or mart, to endure three days; that is to say, the seventh,
 "eighth, and ninth days of the month of September, to be
 "holden, together with the court of pye-powder, and with
 "all liberties and free-customs to such fair pertaining: and
 "that they may have and hold therein, and at the said
 "court, before their minister or deputy, through the said
 "three days, from day to day and hour to hour, and from
 "time to time, all the actions, plaints and pleas, of the said
 "court of pye-powder, together with all summons, attach-
 "ments, arrests, issues, fines, redemptions and commodities,
 "and all other rights whatsoever to the same court of pye-
 "powder by any means belonging, without any impedim-
 "ent, let or disturbance of us, our heirs or successors, or of
 "other our officers or ministers whatsoever. And also that
 "they may have in and through the precinct aforesaid, view
 "of frank pledge, together with all summons, attachments,
 "arrests, issues and amerciaments, fines, redemptions,
 "profits, commodities, and other things whatsoever, which
 "therefore may or ought there to pertain to us, our heirs
 "and successors by any means. And further that the said
 "mayor and commonalty, and citizens and their successors,
 "may by themselves, or by their minister or deputy, in the
 "borough, town, parish, or precinct aforesaid, constituted
 "and to be constituted, take and arrest all manner of felons,
 "thieves, and other malefactors, found within the borough,
 "town, parishes and precincts aforesaid, and may bring
 "them to our goal of Newgate, there to be safely kept,
 "until by due process of law they may be delivered. And
 "furthermore, that the said mayor and commonalty; and
 "citizens

" citizens and their successors, may have in the borough,
 " town, parishes and precincts aforesaid, for ever, all and
 " all manner of liberties, privileges, franchises, acquittals,
 " customs, and rights, which we or our heirs should or
 " might there have, if the same borough or town were
 " or remained in the hands of us or our heirs. And
 " further we have of our grace, knowledge and mo-
 " tion aforesaid, and by the advice aforesaid, granted,
 " and by these presents do grant, for us, our heirs and suc-
 " cessors, to the said mayor, commonalty and citizens, and
 " their successors, that the said mayor and commonalty and
 " citizens, from henceforth for ever, shall and may hold all
 " and all manner of contracts and demands whatsoever,
 " within the borough, town, parishes, and precincts aforesaid, changing, happening, and growing, before the mayor
 " and aldermen and sheriffs of the said city, for the time
 " being, or any of them, in the Guildhall of the chamber of
 " the Guildhall and Hustings of the said city, or any of
 " them, to be holden by like actions, bills, complaints, process,
 " arrests, judgments, executions, and other things whatso-
 " ever, and at the same days and times, and in such like
 " manner and form as such happening in the said city,
 " have time out of mind been taken, held, levied, pro-
 " secuted and executed in the court before the mayor and
 " aldermen and sheriffs of the said city, or in any of them.
 " And that the serjeants at mace of the city of London for
 " the time being, which have used to execute and serve
 " any process, or any other things, in the said city, may
 " hereafter make, do and execute any manner of process,
 " and do whatsoever things in the said borough, town,
 " parishes, and precincts, concerning all and singular
 " things arising and happening about such pleas and
 " executions of the same within the precincts aforesaid, as
 " by all the time aforesaid it hath been used in the said
 " city of London; and the inhabitants of the town and
 " borough, parishes, and precincts aforesaid, as concerning
 " the causes and matters there arising may be impleaded,
 " and plead in the same city in form aforesaid, and in the
 " courts aforesaid. And if the men impannelled and
 " summoned in juries, for trials of such issues, have not
 " appeared before the said mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs
 " in the said courts of the said city, that then such men
 " impannelled and summoned as aforesaid, making de-
 " fault, shall be amerced by the said mayor and sheriffs,
 " and shall forfeit such issues upon them returned, and to
 " be

" be returned, after the same or in like manner and form
 " as the men impannelled and summoned in the said city
 " for the like issues, in the courts of the said city to be
 " tried, have before this time forfeited, and have accus-
 " tomed to forfeit. And also, that such amerciements and
 " issues forfeited should be levied by the ministers of the
 " said city, to the use of the mayor and commonalty, and
 " citizens, and their successors for ever. And also, that
 " the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and
 " their successors, shall and may from henceforth ever
 " have cognizance of all manner of pleas, actions, plaints,
 " and suits personal, happening or growing out of any
 " court of ours, or our heirs, before us or our heirs, or
 " before any of the justices, for or concerning any thing,
 " cause, or matter within the town, borough, parishes,
 " and precincts aforesaid, before the mayor, aldermen and
 " sheriffs, or any of them, in the said courts of the said
 " city, or any of them. And that the issues happening
 " upon the said pleas and suits shall be tried in the same
 " courts, before the mayor and aldermen, and sheriffs, or
 " any of them, by the men of the same borough or town, in
 " such sort as issues in the same city are tried. And that the
 " said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their suc-
 " cessors, may for ever choose according to the form of the
 " law, and may constitute every year, or as often as, and in
 " what time soever shall seem to them expedient, two cor-
 " oners in the borough or town aforesaid. And that the said
 " coroners, and either of them, being elected and consti-
 " tuted, may and shall have full power and authority to
 " do and execute in the said borough, town, parishes,
 " and precincts aforesaid, all and singular things, which
 " to the office of coroner, in any county of our realm
 " of England, do, or ought to pertain to be done and
 " executed. And that none other coroners of us,
 " our heirs or successors, shall enter into any thing,
 " which to the office of such coroner pertaineth, to be
 " done within the said borough, town, parishes, and
 " precincts; neither shall at all intermeddle about any
 " thing belonging to the office of coroner, happening
 " within the borough, town, parishes, and precincts
 " aforesaid. And that the mayor of the said city, for the
 " time being, shall be our escheator, and escheator of our
 " heirs, in the borough, town, parishes, and precincts
 " aforesaid. And that he shall have full power and autho-
 " rity to make his precept and commandment to the sheriff
 " of

"of the county of Surry for the time being, and do,
 "execute, and finish there, all and singular things which
 "appertain to the office of escheator in any county of our
 "realm. And that none other escheator of ours or of our
 "heirs shall enter there, into any thing, which to the
 "office of escheator appertaineth to be done; neither
 "shall at all intermeddle with any thing to the office of
 "escheator there belonging. And that the mayor of the
 "said city for the time being, shall be clerk of the market,
 "and of the market of our heirs, within the borough,
 "town, parishes, and precincts aforesaid; and shall do
 "and execute therein all such things which to the clerk
 "of the market appertaineth. And that the clerk of the
 "market of our house, or of the house of our heirs, or any
 "other clerk of the market, intermeddle not there. And
 "that the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and
 "their successors, shall and may from henceforth, and for
 "ever, have, hold, enjoy and use as well within the
 "said manor, as in the town, borough, parishes, and
 "precincts aforesaid, as well all and singular liberties and
 "franchises aforesaid, as tolls, stallages, * pickades, †
 "and other our jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, and
 "privileges whatsoever, which any archbishop of Canter-
 "bury, and which the said Charles, late duke of Suffolk,
 "or any master, brethren, or sisters, of the late hospital of
 "St. Thomas's, in Southwark aforesaid, or any abbot of
 "the said late monastery of St. SAVIOUR's, St. Mary
 "Bermondsey, next Southwark aforesaid, in the county
 "aforesaid; or any prior and convent of the late priory
 "of St. MARY OVERY, in the said county of Surry, or
 "any of them, ever had, held, or enjoyed in the said
 "manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises aforesaid,
 "or any of them, or which we have, hold or enjoy,
 "by any means whatsoever, as fully, freely, and in as
 "ample manner, as we, or our most dear father. Henry
 "the VIIIth, late King of England, had, held, or enjoyed,
 "or ought to have, hold, and enjoy the same. And
 "that none of our sheriffs, or any other officer or mini-
 "ster of ours, or of our heirs and successors, shall any way
 "intermeddle in the town, borough-town, parishes and
 "precincts aforesaid, or in any of them, contrary to this
 "our grant. And we with the advice aforesaid, do farther
 "by

* A payment for erecting or having a stall.

† A payment for breaking the ground in order to erect such stall.

"by these presents grant to the said mayor, commonalty
 "and citizens of the said city of London, and to their suc-
 "cessors, and all and singular persons, from time to time
 "inhabiting or resident within the town, borough, parishes,
 "and places aforesaid, shall from henceforth be in the
 "order, government and correction of the mayor, and of-
 "ficers of the city of London, and their deputies, for the
 "time being, as the citizens and inhabitants of the said city
 "of London be, and ought to be, by virtue of the charter
 "before this time by any means made, granted and con-
 "firmed by any of our progenitors to the said mayor and
 "commonalty, and citizens of the said city, and their suc-
 "cessors, shall and may from henceforth have, hold and
 "enjoy, so man^y and so great the same, such and the like
 "rights, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, and privileges
 "whatsoever, in the towns, parishes, and places aforesaid,
 "and in every parcel thereof, as fully, freely, and wholly
 "as the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the
 "said city enjoy and use, or may enjoy and use, in the
 "said city, by virtue of any of the charters and grants
 "made, granted and confirmed by any of our progenitors,
 "kings of England, to any mayor, commonalty, and
 "citizens of the said city. And that the mayor of the
 "same city, for the time being, and the recorder thereof,
 "for the time being, after the said aldermen have exercised
 "and borne the charge of mayor of the said city, shall be
 "justices of our peace, and of our heirs, in the town,
 "borough, parishes and limits aforesaid, so long as the same
 "aldermen shall be and remain aldermen of the said city;
 "and every of them shall there do and execute all and
 "singular things which other justices of our peace, and our
 "heirs, may do and execute within the said county of
 "Surry, according to the laws and statutes of our realm of
 "England, and that the said mayor and commonalty, and
 "citizens, and their successors, shall have on every week on
 "Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, within the
 "borough and town aforesaid, one market or markets, to
 "be there holden, and all things which to a market do ap-
 "pertain or may appertain, for ever. Except always, and
 "reserved to us, our heirs and successors, out of these our
 "letters patent, all and all manner of rights, jurisdictions,
 "liberties and franchises whatsoever, within the walk,
 "circuit, and *precinct*, over the capital messuage, gardens, and
 "*park*, in Southwark aforesaid, and in all gardens, curti-
 "lages,

" lages,* and lands to the same mansion, gardens, and park
 " appertaining; and except and always reserved the house,
 " messuage or lodging there called the King's-bench, and
 " the garden or gardens to the same pertaining, with the
 " appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a prison for
 " the imprisoned as now it is. And except the messuage
 " and lodging there called the Marshalsea, and the gardens
 " of the same belonging, with the appurtenances, so long as
 " it shall be used for a prison as now it is. Provided also,
 " that these our letters patent, nor any thing therein con-
 " tained, shall extend to the prejudice of the officers of the
 " great master, steward, and marshal of our house, or of the
 " house of our heirs or successors, to be exercised within the
 " town, borough, parishes and limits aforesaid, being
 " within the verge; nor of John Gate, knight, one of the
 " gentlemen of our privy chamber, of or for lands, tene-
 " ments, offices, franchises or liberties, by us, or our father,
 " to the said John Gate granted during his life: which
 " manors, lands, tenements, rents, privileges, and all other
 " the premises, are now extended to the yearly value of
 " 3*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* to have, hold, and enjoy the said manors,
 " messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures,
 " commons, woods, underwoods, rents, services, reversions,
 " court-leets, view of frank-pledge, chattels, waved-strays,
 " free warrens, and all and singular the said premises, with
 " the appurtenances, (except before excepted) to the said
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city
 " of London, and to their successors for ever; to be holden
 " of us, and our heirs and successors, as of our manor of
 " East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty † only
 " in fee soccage, ‡ and not in chief, for all services and
 " demands whatsoever. We give also, and for the con-
 " sideration aforesaid do by these presents grant unto the
 " said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city
 " of London, all the issues, rents, revenues, and profits of
 " the

* Pieces of garden, plat, or ground, or yard pertaining to or lying near an house,

† A certain tenure of lands held by inferior husbandry services, to be performed to the lord of the fee, or manor. Anciently this tenure was of two parts, viz. free or common soccage, and base soccage, commonly called villenage. But since all tenures, by an act of parliament in the 13th of C. II. are adjudged and taken to be turned into fee and common soccage.

‡ An oath taken at the admission of a tenant, to be true to the lord of whom he holds his lands.

" the said manor, messuages, lands, tenements, and all
 " other the premises, with their appurtenances, coming and
 " growing from the feast of St. Michael the archangel last
 " past hitherto, to have the same to the said mayor and
 " commonalty, and citizens, of our gift, without account,
 " or any other thing, to us, our heirs and successors,
 " by any means therefore to be given, paid, or made.
 " And furthermore, of our ample grace, we will, and for us,
 " our heirs and successors, do by these presents grant to the
 " said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and to their
 " successors, that we, our heirs and successors, will yearly
 " for ever, discharge, acquit, and save harmless, as well the
 " said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their suc-
 " cessors, as the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements,
 " and all other the premises, with their appurtenances, and
 " every part thereof, against us, our heirs, and successors,
 " and against whatsoever persons concerning all and all man-
 " ner of corodies,* rents, fees, annuities, sums of money,
 " and charges whatsoever, by any means going out, or to
 " be paid out of the premises, or to be charged thereupon;
 " saving the services above by these presents reserved, and
 " the demises and grants by any means made for terms of
 " life, or years, of the premises, or any parcel whereupon
 " the old rent and more is reserved, and shall be due yearly
 " during the terms aforesaid, and besides the covenants in
 " the demises and grants in being: and saving 10*l.* by the
 " year of the ancient farm for the town of Southwark
 " aforesaid, by the said mayor and commonalty, and citi-
 " zens, due in our exchequer, yearly to be paid and
 " payable: willing and by these presents by straight injunc-
 " tion commanding, as well our chancellor and general
 " overseers, and council of our said court of augmenta-
 " tions, and revenues of our crown, and all receivers,
 " auditors, and other our officers, of ours, or of our heirs
 " whatsoever, for the time being, that they and every of
 " them, upon the only shewing of these our letters patent,
 " or of the enrollments of the same, without any other writ
 " or warrant from us, or our heirs, by any means to be
 " obtained or prosecuted, shall make, and cause to be made,
 " unto the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of
 " the said city of London, and their successors, full power
 " and

* An allowance of meat and drink towards the maintenance of any
 person whom the king shall appoint; or money paid in lieu thereof.

"and due allowance, and manifest discharge of all such
 "corodies, rents, fees, annuities, and sums of money
 "whatsoever, going out or to be paid out of the premises,
 "or thereupon charged or to be charged, (except as before
 "excepted.) And these our letters patent, and the enroll-
 "ment of the same, shall be yearly, and from time to
 "time, a sufficient warrant and discharge, as well to the
 "said chancellor and general overseers, and to our council
 "of our said court of augmentations, and revenues of our
 "crown, as to all receivers, auditors, and other officers and
 "ministers of ours, our heirs and successors whatsoever,
 "for the time being, in this behalf. We will also, and by
 "these presents do grant to the said mayor and com-
 "monalty, and citizens of the said city of London, that
 "they may and shall have these our letters patent in due
 "manner made and sealed, under our great seal of En-
 "gland, without fine or fee, great or small, to us in our
 "hamper * or elsewhere, to our use, to be by any means
 "given, paid, or made, although express mention be not in
 "these presents made of the true yearly value, or of the
 "certainty of the premises, or of other gifts or grants of us,
 "or by any our progenitors, to the said mayor and com-
 "monalty, and citizens, before this time made, any statute,
 "act, or ordinance, provision or restraint thereof, made,
 "ordained or provided to the contrary, or any thing, cause
 "or matter whatsoever, in any thing notwithstanding. In
 "witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be
 "made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the 23d
 "day of April, in the fourth year of our reign."

Having entered upon the magisterial authority
 to which the Borough of Southwark was subject,
 by these charters, we shall here endeavour to
 shew their present operation, as being more pro-
 perly connected with this part of the subject.

In conformity to these investments, the Lord
 Mayor

* Or hanaper, an office in chancery, wherein are paid all monies due
 to the king, for the seal of charters, patents, &c. and to the officers for
 enrolling the same.

Mayor of London most probably, in earlier times, held his courts for the carrying into effect the purposes for which they were intended; and the Borough of Southwark was rendered, by a gradual degree of civilization, a place of a very different description from that which at first made it necessary to annex it to what we may term a foreign jurisdiction, but as the County of Surrey began to extend its popularity, the magistrates of latter times became fully equal to its government. The power and pageantry of office, however, still remained for the exercise of city grandeur, and the Lord Mayor continued to hold a session at St. Margaret's-Hill, at the appointed times.

The charters by which the city authority was created, were granted to answer certain purposes of safety to the nation, which were no longer necessary; but that of Edward the Sixth was so absolute a grant, that the Lord Mayor could never be effectually dispossessed of it.

It seems, however, for some years past, to have been considered by the Corporation of London as a mere sinecure, for the senior alderman for the time being; for, regardless of a title derived from so ancient, and in our minds, unquestionable an authority, the Justices of the County of Surrey have been uninterruptedly exercising

ercising their office of magistrates, without the interference of the Lord Mayor, till in the year 1761, it appears by Chamberlain's History of London, a memorial was presented by one H. Williams, a constable for the Borough, of which he gives us the following abstract.

An abstract of a memorial presented to the right honourable the Lord Mayor, and as a petition to the court of common-council, to desire the aid of that court in support of the ancient rights of the Borough of Southwark.

Southwark, February 14, 1761.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

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"Your lordship being now entered on the high and important office, so honourably conferred on you by almost the unanimous suffrages of one of the fullest assemblies ever held on that occasion, it need not be said that it becomes your duty, as it is doubtless your intention, to be the guardian and protector of all those ancient rights and privileges carefully handed down by their ancestors to the citizens of London.

"It is with concern observed, that there should be so soon an occasion to trouble your lordship with recent instances, in which it is apprehended, these ancient rights have been invaded in the proclamation of his present majesty.

"First, in that ancient franchise granted to the city of London in the borough of Southwark, which without innumrating former grants, was by the great charter of confirmation, so lately as the fifteenth year of King Charles II. fully confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

"By this grant, which has received a parliamentary sanction, the said corporation are invested with all manner of royal rights and prerogatives, in and over the town and borough of Southwark, in as full a manner, as if the same
were

were in the king's hands. In particular to have all manner of liberties, customs, treasures, waifs, estrays, escheats, fines and forfeitures, view of frank-pledge, &c. also to have all goods, chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives, &c. together with all manner of suits, personal actions, &c. and the execution of all writs, commands, attachments, warrants, &c. by their sheriffs and other officers. The serjeants at mace for the city to arrest for debt in the borough, in the same manner as they do in London.

"The city magistrates to have the assize and assize of wine, bread, beer, victuals, and every thing set to sale, together with the punishment and correction of all persons dealing therein. Also to take and arrest all thieves, felons, and other criminals found in the borough, and to commit them to Newgate, until delivered by due course of law.

"The mayor, recorder and aldermen, who are justices in London, are also constituted the justices for the borough, where they are to exercise the same jurisdiction as they do in London. And all and singular the inhabitants of the said borough to be under the magistracy and government of the mayor and officers of London, in the same manner as the inhabitants of the said city be. And, lastly, the sheriff of Surry and all other the king's officers and ministers are expressly prohibited from any ways intermeddling in the said borough. •

"It is not intended to shew the impropriety, as well as inconvenience that the constables and other inhabitants of this city franchise are under, by their being subject to two separate unconnected jurisdictions, each of which may assume to command their attendance at different places at the same time; nor yet to expatiate on the hardships of their being summoned to attend out of their borough the commands of such, as they have at several quarter sessions held by your predecessors been informed had no sort of authority over them.

"The particular indignity offered to the city of London, now to be pointed out, is, that whereas, when the present constables were sworn in, under the authority of the city of London, they had an assurance given them, that country-officers had no jurisdiction over them; nevertheless they were all summoned, under large penalties, the first of this

this month, to attend the county sheriff to proclaim the king through the boroughwick.

"As there is a bailiff appointed by the city under the Lord mayor, for the government of the borough (which officer, who is now living, it is known proclaimed his late majesty) it is submitted to your Lordship's judgment, whether such officer was not the proper person to perform this duty, as well as he presides at the elections for members of parliament, or executes the other duties appertaining to that important office? for by what legal power can an officer execute any part of his office in a place the law expressly declares he shall no ways intermeddle; or how can he assume an authority to summon under great penalties constables or any inhabitants of such a place, not only to attend in, but to follow him to their great trouble and expence to a considerable distance from their habitations, if he is expressly prohibited from exercising any kind of jurisdiction over them?

"It has been said that supposing the city of London hath not hitherto exercised an exclusive jurisdiction in the borough, they cannot for that reason, maintain such a power; even although it should appear that, by the original grants, they are invested therewith. This objection it is presumed, is answered by that part of the city charter, which declares they shall lose no privilege for non use or even abuse. Lord Coke in his 4th institute, says, 'There is a most beneficial statute made for the preservation of the liberties and franchises of the city of London, that they shall enjoy their whole liberties with this clause, *Licet non fuerent, vel abusi fuerent*, and notwithstanding any statute to the contrary;' on this principle Black Friars precinct was lately restored to the city freedom, which had time immemorial claimed and maintained that exemption.

"Therefore, as there are many citizens that are inhabitants in the borough, who particularly think themselves injured by being subject to two separate jurisdictions. may it not be said it becomes the city's duty in support of the citizens rights, to fulfil the intentions of their charters, which so expressly prohibits the county sheriff from any ways intermeddling in this city franchise, more especially if it be a fact that this officer has, on a legal trial, been

D

proved

proved to have to right to exercise any jurisdiction therein."

The following are part of the encroachments on the city jurisdiction, and the privileges of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, referred to in their petition:

1. The licensing of public-houses by the county magistrates.

2. Their acting as magistrates of the borough, and holding sessions in the town-hall.

3. Their interfering in the government of the borough fair, granted by royal charter to the city of London.

4. Their exercising jurisdiction over the borough constables, and taking upon them to swear them into that office a second time, and also swearing in constables by their own authority upon death or removals.

5. The sheriff of Surry exercising jurisdiction in the said borough, and summoning the constables and other inhabitants to attend, (contrary to the royal charters) the respective sessions held by the county magistrates, at different parts of the county.

6. The sheriff and marshal court officers arresting for debt in the borough.

7. The compelling the inhabitants of the borough to contribute towards the county rate, to pay the county coroner, who is prohibited any jurisdiction in the borough, and to repair bridges, gaols, &c. all of which are upheld and repaired by the city of London.

8. The quartering soldiers in the borough, which as a franchise and one of the city wards, it is presumed ought to be exempted from that burden.

9. The king's ministers and officers of the county of
Surry

Surry taking upon them the power of ordering and governing the borough militia, which it is also presumed ought to be solely subject to the Lord Mayor, as chief magistrate of this ancient city franchise.

The historian does not furnish us with any account of the effect of this Memorial, nor does it appear that it answered the proposed end. But the chief question which has been made against the authority of the Lord Mayor, arose in the year 1787, and as the circumstance occasioned a decision that is received as the law of our day, and which, according to the present times and circumstances, we presume to think is rational and sound reasoning, we shall here state it from the most accurate reporter on the subject.

The KING against SAINSBURY.

Extract from the reports of *Michaelmas* Term, in the Thirty-second year of the reign of King George the Third.

“ The indictment stated that on the 4th September, in the 27th year of the present reign, at the borough of Southwark in the county of Surry, a general meeting of the justices, &c. of the county of Surry, acting in and for the division of the town and borough of Southwark, was duly held for the purpose of licensing persons to keep common inns and alehouses within the said division, according to the form of the statute, &c.

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That

That one J. Hedger then and there requested the said justices at such meeting to grant him a license, &c. in the parish of St. George in the borough; that the said justices did not then grant him the license, but postponed the further consideration of the question until the 11th of September, to which day they adjourned that meeting; that at the adjourned meeting the said justices finally refused to grant their license to Hedger; that the defendants, two justices of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark, well knowing the premises, and having notice of the said determination, and that the license had been refused, &c. not having any regard for the laws of this realm, but intending to increase the number of common inns and alehouses in the said town and borough, in defiance of legal magistracy and good order and government, afterwards, on the 18th of September in the same year, with force and arms at Southwark aforesaid, unlawfully and wrongfully met together as justices of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark, for the purpose of granting licenses to persons living in the said town and borough, &c. and then and there unlawfully and wrongfully granted their license to the said J. Hedger to keep a common alehouse in the same house for which he had so requested a license to be granted to him by the justices for the county of Surry, acting in this division, &c. in breach and violation

violation of the defendants' duty as justices; in contempt of the king, and his laws; against the form of the statute, &c. and against the peace, &c.

" The defendants pleaded the general issue; and on the trial the jury found a special verdict, in substance as follows;

" After stating that the corporation of London were a corporation by prescription, it set forth three several charters; 1 Ed. 3.; 23 Hen. 6.; and 4 Edw. 6. by which (*inter alia*) the mayor, recorder and such of the aldermen of the city as have passed the chair, are appointed justices of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark: but neither of those charters contained a non intromittant clause as to the justices for the county of Surry. That the mayor and aldermen of the city who have borne the office of mayor, and the recorder for the time being, have been used and accustomed to hold sessions of the peace within and for the town and borough of Southwark four times in every year; and for forty years and upwards have licensed persons to keep alehouses in the said town and borough; but they have not been accustomed to act as justices of the peace there in any other manner. That the town and Borough of Southwark is within the county of Surry, and the justices appointed
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for the county have been accustomed to act in Southwark, and to license persons to keep alehouses therein. That the general quarter sessions have been usually holden once in every year within the Borough, and the three other sessions in other different places in the county. The verdict then stated that A. B. C. D. &c. (the justices for the county mentioned in the indictment) were on the 4th and 11th of September, 1787, justices of the county of Surry, and acting in and for that division in which Southwark lies. That certain justices of the county, acting in and for the division in which Southwark lies, on the 15th of August, 1787, issued their warrant under their hands and seals, and thereby appointed a general meeting of the justices of the county, acting in and for the said division to be holden on the 4th of September then next following, at a certain place therein mentioned, for the purpose of licensing persons to keep common inns and alehouses within the said division; and that in pursuance of such warrant the said general meeting in the said indictment mentioned was held on the said 4th of September, by and before A. B. C. D. &c. That at that meeting J. Hedger applied to those justices for a license, who did not grant it, but postponed the further consideration of it till the 11th of September, to which day that meeting was adjourned. That
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at the adjourned meeting held, &c. those justices refused to grant a license to J. Hedger. That on the 25th of August, 1787, the defendants, then being the mayor and aldermen of the city of London who had passed the chair, issued their warrant for holding a general meeting of the justices in and for the town and borough of Southwark, on the 14th of September then next, at a certain place within the borough, for the purpose of granting licenses, &c. in pursuance of which a meeting was held by the defendants on that day, which was adjourned to the 18th of September, when they granted a license to Hedger. That at this adjourned meeting, and before the defendants licensed Hedger, they had notice of the general meeting held by the justices of the county, and of their having refused to grant a license to Hedger. But whether, &c.

“ Shepherd, on the part of the prosecution, contended that under 26 Geo. 3. c. 31. s. 4. there could be but one legal meeting of the justices, unless by adjournment, in any particular division for the purpose of granting licenses; and therefore unless the defendants could establish an exclusive jurisdiction in the city of London to that purpose, and shew that the county magistrates had no right to convene any meeting at all, they must fail, in as much as the county magistrates

magistrates had first given notice of the meeting to be held, and the subsequent meeting of the city magistrates was not an adjournment of the other. The statute in question enacts ' that no
 ' license shall be granted but on the 1st of Sep-
 ' tember yearly, or within twenty days after;
 ' and that such license shall be made for one
 ' year only to commence on the 29th of the said
 ' September; and that the day and place for
 ' granting such licenses shall be appointed by
 ' two or more of the justices acting for the divi-
 ' sion, by a warrant under their hands and seals,
 ' at least ten days before such meeting, directed
 ' to the high constable of the said division,
 ' requiring him to order his petty constables,
 ' &c. to give notice to the several inn-keepers
 ' and alehouse-keepers within their respective
 ' constablewicks of the day and place of such
 ' meeting; and all licenses granted at any other
 ' time or place shall be null and void to all
 ' intents and purposes whatsoever.' The Court
 have already decided in the *King v. Holland and*
Forster, and the *King v. Filewood*, that the
 subsequent granting of a license by magistrates,
 after the general meeting had refused one, was the
 subject matter of a criminal information: and there-
 fore as the act is illegal, an indictment necessarily
 lies, though no corrupt motive be imputed in
 the present case. Now it cannot be disputed
 that

that the county magistrates had a right to convene the meeting for the purpose of granting licenses : their commission extends over the whole county ; and though the defendants may also have jurisdiction over the borough of Southwark by charter, yet as their charter contains no non-intromittant clause, it is clear that the jurisdiction of the county justices is not excluded. *Blankley v. Winstanley*. The utmost therefore the defendants could claim was a concurrent jurisdiction with the county justices, which would have authorised them to attend the general meeting pursuant to the first notice, but will not warrant them in holding a separate meeting of their own, subsequent to the other. If it were otherwise, the different magistrates would be ever running a race against each other in the granting of licenses, from which great mischiefs would ensue to the public. He also took another objection, that it did not appear that the defendants had ever acted before in the division in any other respect than that of granting licenses ; and the statute requires an acting distinct from and independent of the act of granting licenses. But

“ The Court said there was no weight in that objection.

“ Garrow, on the part of the city of London, declined entering into the general question of jurisdiction,
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jurisdiction, alledging as a reason, some particular
 objections to the manner in which the special ver-
 dict had been drawn up out of Court, and relied
 on several formal objections. 1st. The indict-
 ment only alledges that a general meeting of the
 county justices acting in and for the division, was
 duly held, &c. whereas it ought to have charged
 in what manner the meeting was held, that the
 Court might judge whether it were duly holden.
 Nor is this general charge cured by the finding,
 which is also defective, for the special verdict
 only states that on the 4th of September, &c.
 the justices issued their warrant under their hands
 and seals, and thereby appointed a general meet-
 ing of the justices, &c. to be holden on the 14th
 September, &c. for the purpose of licensing, &c.
 and it is not found, as the act directs, that that
 warrant was issued at least ten days before, &c.
 to the high constable, requiring him to order his
 petty constables, &c. to give notice to the several
 inn-keepers; and this being a special verdict no-
 thing can be supplied by intendment. And there-
 fore even if the general allegation were sufficient
 in the indictment, yet the whole of the facts
 ought to have been found, which were necessary
 to warrant it. In *R. v Croke*, where a power
 was given by act of parliament to the justices of
 Surry at their quarter sessions, upon the applica-
 tion of the mayor, aldermen, and common council
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of London, in common council assembled, to issue a precept to the sheriff, to summon a jury to assess the value of such lands as the mayor, aldermen, &c. should adjudge necessary to be purchased for the purposes of the act; and the act required that notice in writing should be previously given to the persons interested at least fourteen days before, and left at their dwelling-houses or usual places of abode, &c. and the sessions had thereupon made an order for the valuation of an estate in which the defendant was interested, but had neglected to state specially that a notice had been given to him in writing, &c. according to the requisites of the act, but merely alledged that upon proof of due notice, &c. this Court were clearly of opinion that this was bad, and quashed the order, saying, that the notice ought to have been fully set out and precisely pursued, and that the defect was not cured by appearance. 2d. The indictment states that a meeting of the justices, acting *in and for the division of the town and borough of Southwark*, "was held, &c. but that is not found by the verdict; which states that a meeting was held by the justices of the county of Surry, acting *in and for that division in which Southwark lies*." The jury therefore have not found that there is such a division as that of the town and borough of Southwark; and in point of fact, Southwark is

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within the division of the half hundred of East Brixton. Non constat therefore upon this record, but that the meeting held by the Surry justices for the division in which Southwark is locally situate, was a meeting for the rest of the division excluding Southwark; and if so, the defendants were justified in holding their meeting in Southwark. 3d. The act done by the defendants, no corruption being imputed to them, is not indictable; in the cases cited corruption was the principal ground of the charge. And even, supposing the act done by them were void, that would not make it the subject matter of an indictment.

“ Lord Kenyon, Ch. J. Considering who are the litigating parties upon this record, it is impossible to suppose that the prosecution was instituted for any other purpose than that of settling the limits of this jurisdiction. And therefore, without giving any opinion upon the formal objections which have been raised, and which may be argued again if the parties desire it, we ought to take the first opportunity of settling the real question in the case, which is in whom is vested the jurisdiction of granting ale licenses, and of doing other magisterial acts within this district. And that point, though it is of great importance to the public, is involved in no difficulty whatever.

ever. That the king may grant a commission of the peace for a county, and that the jurisdiction of such justices may pervade the whole county, cannot be doubted. Neither can it be disputed that he may grant commissions of the peace for any particular district in the county, and that that subdivision may have justices of its own, exclusive of the jurisdiction of the justices of the county at large: but the latter can only be effected by a non-intromittant clause, prohibiting the county justices from interfering in that district. This doctrine was fully recognised in *Talbot v. Hubble*, 2 Str. 1154; from a manuscript note of which it appears that it was there taken as a *datum* that the justices of the county would be excluded, if there were a non-intromittant clause in the charter granted to the smaller district, but not otherwise. In one of the charters granted to the city of London, there is an express power constituting the mayor and certain of the aldermen justices of the borough of Southwark; they are therefore charter justices of that district; and that jurisdiction has never (I believe) been doubted. But another question has arisen, and which is proper should be settled, whether it be legal (for whether it be decent or decorous no person can doubt) for two different sets of magistrates, having a concurrent jurisdiction, to run a race in the exercise of any part of their jurisdiction.

jurisdiction. It is of infinite importance to the public that the acts of magistrates should not only be substantially good, but also that they should be decorous. The facts in this case are shortly these; some of the justices for the county of Surry, having before them the statute of 26 Geo. 2. and knowing that the licenses ought to be granted on a certain day and time, appointed a day, the 4th of September, for licensing ale-houses in this division, on which day they accordingly held their meeting; and certain of the magistrates of the city of London, who in general are competent to this purpose, appointed another meeting on a subsequent day. But the jurisdiction of the justices who had appointed the first meeting had attached before this time; not indeed so as to exclude the city justices from acting at the first meeting, for they might all have acted together; but it excluded the city justices of their jurisdiction to act on the subsequent day. On the general question therefore I am clearly of opinion that the Surry justices and the magistrates for the city have a co-ordinate jurisdiction within this district; and that the meeting of the city justices in this case was illegal, the jurisdiction of the other magistrates having first attached. But, as to the questions of form, if the city of London are serious in relying on them, I shall require further time before I deliver my opinion upon them.

“ Ashhurst,

“ Ashhurst, J. There being no words of exclusion in the city charters, it follows as a consequence that the justices of the county have a concurrent jurisdiction in the borough of Southwark: if so, it also follows that the jurisdiction of holding the meeting directed by the 26 Geo. 2. attached in those magistrates who first gave notice of the meeting; and it was a breach of the law in the other magistrates to attempt to wrest this jurisdiction out of their hands; for what the law says shall not be done it becomes illegal to do, and is therefore the subject matter of an indictment, without the addition of any corrupt motives. And though the want of corruption may be an answer to an application for an information, which is made to the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court, yet it is no answer to an indictment, where the judges are bound by the strict rule of law.

“ Buller, J. Declared himself of the same opinion; and he, and Mr. Justice Ashhurst, seemed to incline against the formal objections.

“ Grose, J. declined giving any opinion, not being in Court when the case was argued.

“ The Recorder of London then said that, as the Court had delivered their opinion upon the principal question, the city would not trouble them

them with any further argument upon the objections of form; on which

“ The Court gave

Judgment for the Crown.”

Great evils occasion disputes by which controverted points are settled, and so much may be said for this decision. The reader will therefore pardon a digression in this respect, and our going back a little in point of time; for though the reasons why a license was refused to Mr. Hedger, are not strange to our present readers, they may afford information to those of future days.—Mr. Hedger kept the Saint George's Spa, or as it is usually called the Dog and Duck, in Saint George's-fields, a house many years eminent as a tea-drinking house, but latterly famous, or rather infamous, for the entertainment of prostitutes; in short it was in particular, on Sunday evenings, the mart of profligacy for abandoned women and unthinking youth. In the year 1787, a proclamation was issued by his majesty, for the suppression of vice and immorality, and at the time appointed for granting licenses, the magistrates of Surry were, to their very great honour, particularly circumspect to whom they granted them, and Mr. Hedger's application was rejected by the magistrates; but a license was afterwards granted by the lord mayor, in the manner the reader has seen

seen by the case before inserted. The conduct of the contending parties was the subject of much altercation among the inhabitants, and each had their supporters, who were attached either from interest or inclination. A paper, of which the following is a copy, made its appearance previous to the foregoing determination of the Court of King's Bench.

ADDRESS *to the* INHABITANTS *of the Borough*
of SOUTHWARK.

“ THE inhabitants of the borough of Southwark in general, but more especially the publicans, may now be congratulated on the agreeable prospect of being released from many of those burthens, of which they have so long and so justly complained :---As a first step towards the attainment of this very desirable object, the city magistrates have resolved to relieve them from the hardships they last year experienced in the case of licensing; and the interference of gentlemen to whom they were in no respect legally responsible.

“ From some motives, perhaps not deeply hidden, the county justices had fixed their sessions for licensing victuallers at a period unusually early: the justice and spirit of the city magistrates

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trates have however interposed, and the following advertisement appeared in the public newspapers :

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London and other his Majesty's charter Justices of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, having issued their precept, pursuant to the late act of parliament, for holding a general meeting on Monday the first day of September next, at the hour of nine in the morning precisely, at the court-house on St. Margaret's Hill, for the licensing of all Victuallers within the said town and borough: Such persons who are already licensed are then and there to bring with them their sureties and last licences, in order to renew the same: And such persons who are not already licensed are to bring with them their sureties and proper certificates of their good fame, according to the directions of the said act of parliament.

R I X.

“ For this laudable assertion of their rights, and this public avowal of protection to those whom they govern, the charter justices are entitled to the unanimous thanks of the Borough: ---nor is this the only instance in which we have recently experienced the good disposition of the city to co-operate with the inhabitants of Southwark in recovering their usurped privileges.

“ The attention of government having a short time ago been called to some irregularities practised on the Lord's Day, a more rigorous enforcement of certain statutes was judged necessary:

sary :---but the unhappy zeal of some gentlemen having carried their exertions farther than the law warranted, and in districts to which their power did not legally extend, it became necessary to take professional advice ;---and one of the most learned and respectable, at the same time the most proper person on the occasion, was accordingly consulted.

C A S E.

To J. ADAIR, Esq. Recorder of the City of London.
29th CHA. II. Chap 7th.

By this act, intituled, " An act for the better observation of the Lord's-day, commonly called Sunday, it is enacted, that all the laws enacted and in force concerning the observation of the Lord's-day, and repairing to church thereon, be carefully put in execution, and that all and every person and persons whatsoever shall, on every Lord's-day, apply themselves to the observation of the same by exercising themselves in the duties of piety and religion, publicly and privately ; and that no tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer, or other person whatsoever, shall do or exercise any worldly labour, business, or work of their ordinary calling upon the Lord's-day, or any part thereof, (works of necessity and charity only excepted). And that every person, being of the age of 14 years or upwards, offending in the premises shall, for every such offence forfeit the sum of 5s. and that no person or persons whatsoever shall publicly shew forth or expose to sale any wares, merchandize, fruits, herbs, goods or chattles whatsoever, upon the Lord's-day, or any part thereof, upon pain that every person so offending, shall forfeit the same goods so cried or shewn forth or exposed to sale."

SECT III. " Provided that nothing in this act contained shall extend to the prohibiting of dressing of meat in families, or dressing or selling of meat in inns, cook-shops, or victualling houses, for such as otherwise cannot be provided, nor to the crying or selling of milk before nine of the clock in the morning, or after four o'clock in the afternoon."

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The question arising upon the above statute, and meant to be here asked is, whether the victualler is precluded from *drawing or selling beer* on the Lord's-day. The act certainly excepts works of necessity and charity, and does not prohibit the *dressing or selling meat in victualling houses, for such as otherwise cannot be provided.*

The magistrates for *Surrey* have of late convicted a publican for selling beer and liquors on the Lord's-day. This conviction, we understand, must have been on the first offence specified, viz. "Exercising any worldly labour, business, or work of their ordinary callings upon the Lord's-day." The other part of the act seems framed to prevent abuses of the Lord's-day by keeping open shop, and publicly crying and exposing to sale, goods, in like manner as on other days, and goes to a forfeiture of such goods. In this last offence we do not apprehend the victualler included; as tippling is forbidden by the other statutes, the legislature did not think it necessary to include the publican expressly in this act; for it would be creating *two* punishments for the same offence; and by the proviso in this act it seems clear that the exception meant to authorize the victualler, as through necessity, to carry on his trade, so that he did not suffer tippling in his house contrary to the other statutes. In short, if the victualler is precluded from selling his beer, and dressing and selling his meat on the Lord's-day, many industrious families must be unsupplied. All ordinaries must be shut up (in which case the proviso will not answer the end intended) and the laborious part of the community must be without drink, as the Chandler is (as a tradesman) expressly forbidden by the statute.

The appeal to the quarter sessions upon conviction is not given by this act.

Your opinion is therefore desired, whether the victualler is by the said statute precluded from drawing and selling beer or other liquors on the Lord's-day, and if he is not, in what way can the victualler proceed in order to bring the question before a court of justice to obtain redress?

O P I N I O N.

"I am of opinion that the exercising the trade of a victualler, by selling victuals and drink on a Sunday, is not within

within the statute in question, and that the abuses of it are restrained by our laws. The conviction therefore referred to, is, in my opinion, an illegal and void conviction, and the publican may refuse to pay the penalty. The question may be tried in two ways—either by removing the conviction by certiorari into the Court of King's Bench, and thus arguing the sufficiency of it on a motion to quash it—or by bringing an action of trespass in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, if they proceed to levy the penalty by distress.

J. A D A I R.

March 18, 1788.

“ This candid and liberal opinion of the Recorder, and the advertisement from the city magistrates, must fully convince us of their disposition to promote our interests and welfare. Their power is equal to their inclination :---the charter by which they govern is sufficiently explicit :---“ The mayor, &c. shall have the correction and punishment of all persons selling wine, bread, beer, ale, and other victuals ;”---“ And all judicial proceedings are to be conducted in the Borough, as they have, time out of mind, been conducted in the city of London :” it follows then, by a plain consequence which neither chicane nor sophistry can do away, that the charter-justices alone have the legal right to grant you licenses, for to them you are ultimately responsible : and let common sense decide this question---After receiving authority from one set of men, can you be liable to punishment, to fines and penalties at the caprice
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of another? Common sense revolts at the absurdity of such an idea.

“ Many of us have severely felt, not only the very great charge of supporting the military, but also the very great partiality and disproportionate share of the burthen, which has been imposed upon such publicans as have obtained their licenses from the city: by unanimously agreeing to petition for licenses from the London magistrates, it evidently appears we should rid ourselves of this disagreeable burthen:---becoming immediately under the jurisdiction of the city, we become intitled to the same immunities as our fellow-citizens. In this case the Surrey justices could not billet soldiers upon us; ---and our own magistrates would never infringe those privileges which they have so long held sacred, by quartering soldiers upon their own citizens.

“ You all acknowledge these, and many more oppressions which we have struggled with, for want of power and assistance to contend against them:---but a happy deliverance seems now in view: our legal magistrates and our fellow-citizens hold forth their protection and support--it depends upon ourselves to seize the opportunity of being incorporated in
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the same society, and linked together in the same interest:---as good members, let us unanimously concur in every measure that best promises to promote not only our individual, but to secure our conjunct advantage."

Borough of Southwark,

August 22, 1788.

This paper speaks very warmly of securing rights and privileges; but it is a little unfortunate for the author of it, that the then city magistrate was not thought so pure in the exercise of his duty as would have been consistent with what ought to be the character of a chief magistrate of the first commercial city in England. Mr. Hedger's license was the grand subject of contention, and whether he did his duty in that respect, is the question. A letter on this subject has accidentally fallen into our hands, which was intended for publication at the time when the dispute subsisted: it was then suppressed, and though it is not immediately connected with our history, yet as it is written with spirit, our readers will not be displeased by the insertion of it.

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*To the Right Honourable the LORD-MAYOR of the
City of London.*

MY LORD,

“YOUR eminence as a citizen, and your virtues as a man, have in all probability placed you in that particular situation of magistracy, which constitutes you not only the supreme guardian of the peace and property of your fellow citizens, but of those of your fellow subjects who reside within the limits of your power. As an humble individual, my conduct may be censured for daring to arraign the proceedings of a lord-mayor, or publicly disapproving any measure he has thought fit to sanction: but thanks to the liberty allowed by the English constitution, the pen of the peasant is as free as that of the peer, and no power can restrain it in the cause of virtue and morality. Your lordship’s authority in certain cases, in the county of Surrey, occasions an address to you for a misapplication of it; not, I conceive, intentionally, (nor will I attempt immediately to define the cause) but contrary to the sincere wish of every inhabitant of this part of it, and, contrary to the zeal the Surrey magistrates had shewn in the suppression of a species of public assembly, which, independent of its private consequences, is a disgrace to the police of our country;

country ; such a disgrace, as I am happy to say, is not known to exist in that more immediate seat of your lordship's power, called the City of London, though it is permitted by the authority of a license on this side the Thames. Before I proceed to investigate to your lordship the consequences of an evil, into which you cannot have enquired, or if you have, your confidence in the reporter must have been abused. It is proper I should state in plain terms, what I doubt not your lordship's sagacity has before discovered ; namely, that the evil I allude to is the licensing the house called the Dog and Duck, in St. George's-fields. The good magistrate regards the people's safety, is studious to preserve the public peace, to promote the interest of the state, and support in its proper decorum the established church. To do this the morals of the people are his care ; these requisites I persuade myself your lordship possesses. But the judgment has no security from error, and from error either in information or opinion, the public seem to think your lordship has acted.---The proclamation of our sovereign is immediately intended to promote the suppression of vice, its execution is on the magistrate, and on his diligence depends the effects. It would be a monumental honour to this country to say we passed a session without an execution, perhaps it will not happen,

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but what are even the probable means of it should not be neglected; vicious principles cannot be eradicated from the heart, though the force of example may be removed from the sight. I am not a pattern of gravity and religion, nor do I despise the comforts of a bottle, or the embraces of a female; but I do despise every attempt at a violation of decency and good order, and those nurseries of infamy and vice which deprave the heart, and nourish the seeds of infamy they have early implanted.---Can it be here necessary to recite what every individual is so well acquainted with? Nothing indeed renders it so, but that no complaint should be alledged without its foundation being given.

“Immediately on the issuing of his Majesty's proclamation, the magistrates of the county of Surrey in particular were assiduous to obey it; they thought it their duty, and they felt it their inclination, and so intent were they on the object they had in view, that conscious how difficult it would be to draw the line of distinction between the laudable amusement for the relaxation of the industrious, and that which tended to the encouragement of idleness and disorder, that they indiscriminately put an end to every appearance of gaming, as one of the primary causes of vice; in their career, that commodious spot the Dog
and

and Duck was not passed over, and its play grounds were quickly, (not destroyed as others were) but shut up till a new sanction should be obtained for their liberty. From thence let us fancy it about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and retire into the rooms, and see how far they are appropriated to the innocent amusements of a glass of wine, and a dish of tea, so warmly urged in their defence; and how far places of amusement of that description should from motives of policy be encouraged by the legislature or the magistrate, for the nocturnal revels of youth of both sexes. The exercise of innocent amusements is permitted by the laws, and no nation has been happier in the use of it than the English; we have a genius to invent and enjoy the rational entertainments of the town, and though gravity is now at odds with itself, how far the drama* might mend the morals, every one should concur that a regular and nightly assemblage of avowed harlots must injure them; such is the Dog and Duck, or such it was, and as far as respects its amendment under the sanction given it by the new license, there cannot be much doubt. At an early

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* At the time this letter was written, great disputes subsisted relative to the opening the Royal Theatre in Wellclose Square, which was strongly opposed on a supposition of the evil tendency it would have on the morals of the people.

hour in the evening this receptacle of the unfortunate prostitute is opened, and at an early hour is filled with its miserable visitants, wretches who having been hard scourged by the rod of misfortune, now prey on unwary youth of the other sex---here you will find the experienced debauchee, the dissipated rake, and the sharper, and in another class those who from their purse cannot purchase a corner in any place of amusement, loll away their heavy hours as an auditory to a school of the blackest infamy that every disgraced public place. At ten o'clock the doors are shut, but that the visitants are dismissed I must deny, till by stupidity, broken heads, and obscenity, they have revelled their fill, and are tumbled to their miserable abodes in hackney coaches attending for their reception. These are facts, the existence of which I have witnessed, though I am happy to say, I have not partaken of. It has been said these people must assemble somewhere; can the proprietor refuse their admission? The objection might be a good one, if every serious and thinking man was not satisfied, it was intended for the purposes to which it is applied. The tear of sensibility must fall for the unhappy women by whom it is supported; and though a reform in that particular cannot be effected, it is the duty of the magistrate to suppress all open violations

violations of decency. It is said your lordship has suppressed the harmless notes of the organ, and the still more dulcet sounds of the oboe. Music, my lord, may soften the passions, but it is one of the least offensive inhabitants in St. George's Fields; by this step perhaps a few poor fellows are deprived of the means of getting a shilling honestly, but that it is a work of reform, your lordship must permit me humbly to differ from you.

“ The certificate of neighbouring inhabitants may in many cases be a sufficient reason for the licensing any place, which from such certificate shall appear to be conducted with decency and good order. But, my lord, can the representation of a partial few bias your opinion in opposition to the conviction (I should almost say) of your own understanding. Different persons have different ideas of decency and good order, and what to your lordship or to me may seem reprehensible, may to many of the inhabitants of St. George's Fields appear perfectly innocent. Men judge from the habits they have been brought up in, and the keeper of a brothel will maintain that to be harmless, which is not totally infamous, while men of different ideas feel with a purer spirit, and judge with truth.

“ I cannot

" I cannot help again applying my animadversions to the conduct of the respectable characters who supported the licensing this spot of infamy. Youth, say they, of both sexes must not be denied the use of public meetings, and they wind up the argument by calling in the impulse of nature, and the policy of government. Fie on the thought ! Nature, my lord, will prevail ; but her precepts in her original state, are too pure to be mingled in an assemblage so vile. The policy of government is under the necessity of passing over many vices, which though reprehensible, the frailty of man and the customs of the times have rendered familiar. But that policy is not yet so degenerated as to license infamy. The animated warmth which distinguished the other side of the question was noble, equally applicable to the feelings of a man, and the duty of a magistrate.

" Your lordship is acquainted with the commercial world ; the well being of which depends on the integrity of the citizen, and the trust reposed in those in his employ. Will not the young apprentice, when he hears it gravely pronounced from an alderman, that the meeting of the sexes at the Dog and Duck is harmless and innocent, haste thither in his hours of relaxation?
and

and will even the advocates for its existence say, his time is well spent, or that he is not in imminent danger of the grossest corruption?

“ It may here be urged, the proprietor has been at great expence; that he is a freeholder of the county, and therefore he should reap the benefit of his improvement. I answer, it may be so, and every individual, as a friend to him or his property, will probably join in his favour. But, my lord, when the benefit of an individual militates against the public good, what is the duty of the magistrate? Is he not the guardian of the people? Can he then, when their good is in the scale, throw in the smallest mite in the opposite balance? Your own judgment should direct the answer.

“ In former times tea drinking houses were considered as an agreeable retreat for the citizen and his family, and such perhaps your lordship remembers them. But I presume neither your lordship, were you less exalted, or any family of reputation or common decency, would be seen at the Dog and Duck, or any spot so shocking to the delicacy of female, and destructive to the principles of male youth. If your lordship’s memory assists you in the innocence of their original institution, the world will convince you of their present

present degenerate state, a proof very amply laid before you in the behaviour of the Surrey magistrates, and the very commendable conduct of Mr. Alderman Crosby.

“ It is said, the proprietor of the Dog and Duck is a man of property, and to his property the busy tongue of slander attributes his success. Fie on such a report, and every thought that would cast so black an imputation on the hand of power, of courtiers, *who shall say riches can cover the offences of the opulent*; it is impious then to suppose pecuniary motives can on any occasion procure from the city a license for profligacy.

“ Your lordship is the chief magistrate of London, and your lordship should be foremost in your regard to decency and good order. Your office is no longer honourable, when it ceases to pay respect to virtue and industry. There was no honourable motive *visible* in your visit to Southwark, to license those whom the magistrates resident on the spot had thought proper to reject. Magistrates of London have been found to oppose the sovereign in a wrong act, but I trust none will be found tardy in supporting him in a right one: the proclamation was suitable to the regard of a sovereign for the welfare of his people,

ple, and becoming the attention of the great corporation of London, as of,

An Individual Citizen.

We have been hitherto led rather into a general detail of latter transactions, than a progressive pursuit of historical events, with the reader's permission, we will now proceed through the respective parts of the parish, and first giving its boundary and extent, continue our description of whatever may be worthy of notice through the whole. By a map now in the Vestry, the descriptive boundaries of which we have traced with great care, it appears that the parish of St. Saviour's commences at a place called Chequer-alley, on the east side of the Borough, and continues from thence on the same side of the way, including several avenues, to the corner of King-street, Snow's-fields; from thence down the south side of King-street, to the boundary stone nearly opposite the public house called the Angel; returning from thence on the north side of the way in King-street, and crossing the Borough High-street to Windmill-alley, between No. 225 and No. 226, near Maidstone-buildings, and from thence along a sewer formerly called the Black Ditch, by the workhouse to the corner

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of

of Mr. Ellerton's Tenter Ground * in Gravel-lane, and along the east side thereof to the Falcon, from thence by the Thames side to Pepper-alley in the Borough. The boundaries of this parish are marked by white painted

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boards, inscribed with the letters S. S. and these boundaries frequently terminate in remote corners of alleys, and even of houses, and are ascertained by a perambulation of the parish officers, usually once in seven years, when the most minute attention is paid to their extent. Though we could not help remarking, on endeavouring to compare the boundary marks with the plan, many of them were obliterated, and some of them totally destroyed; a defect which we presume to say might find a remedy, by a little official diligence in the intermediate spaces between the ceremonials of a perambulation.

From London Bridge towards the Borough, it would be injustice, considering the opportunities afforded to avoid every appearance of a nuisance, not to mention the butchers' shambles on the west side of the way. These are a great annoyance

* This boundary is described in many of the ancient writers, by the name of Slut's-well, but no trace or remembrance of any such place now remains.

annoyance to passengers, and are, considering the convenience afforded by a contiguous market, not at all needful to the inhabitants. Their appearance is extremely disagreeable in general, and more particularly so from the want of due cleanliness in the butchers, to which, however, if we were at liberty to particularise, some respectable exceptions might be made.

Southwark was in ancient times much famed for its inns, for the reception of travellers; of which there are many still remaining; they now boast rather a comfortable accommodation, than that celebrity which they must yield to the fashionable taste of the times; of these the *Tabard*, or as it is now called, the *Talbot*, was the most remarkable; of this inn Mr. Aubrey, who deserves respectable mention for his History of the County of Surrey, gives us the following account.

“ Near this place stood the well-known inn for the entertainment of strangers, distinguished by the sign of the *Tabard*, which was a coat without sleeves, not unlike that the Heralds at arms still wear; on it were embroidered the coat of arms of the wearer, and upon that account vanity brought it into much vogue among the nobility and gentry, though this garb is now

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wholly

wholly left to its first owners: the name Tabarders, though lost every where else, still remains in use in Queen's College in Oxford, where part of the members of that foundation are distinguished by that name from this habit once worn by them; they are also called in their statutes *Pauperes Pueri*, and were usually elected under twelve years of age, as a MS. (communicated to me, and wrote by Gerard Langbain, D. D. and provost of that college) informs me. The famous Geoffrey Chaucer takes notice of this place in the following lines, which I have transcribed from the prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, an edition in folio.

Imprinted at London by Rychard Kele, dwellynge in Lombarde Strete, nere unto the Stockes Market, at the sygne of the Egle.

“ The leaf marked A iii. which I have also taken care to compare with the edition prepared for the press by Mr. John Urry, late student of Christ-Church in Oxford, there being much differences in the orthography, the reader may be pleased therefore to take both :

*It befell that season on a day,
In Southwarke at the Taberde as I lay,
Redy to go in my pilgrymage
To Caunterbury with devoute courage.*

*That nyght was come into that hostery,
Well nyne and twenty in a companye,*

Of

*Of fondry folke by aventure yf al
 In felyshyp, and pylgrymes were they al,
 That towarde Caunterbury wolde ryde,
 The chambres and stables weren wyde,
 And wel weren they cased at the best,
 And shortly when the sonne was at rest,
 So had I spoken with hem every chone,
 That I was of her felyshyp anone,
 And made forward ealy for to ryse
 To take our way there as I you deuysse.*

“ In pag. 1. of Mr. Urry's edition, the verses referred to, run thus;

*Befell that, in that seson, on a day
 In Southwerk, at the Taberd, as I lay
 Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
 To Canterbury, with devote corage,
 At night were come into that hostery
 Well nine and twenty in a company
 Of sundrie folk, by aventure if all
 In fclaship; and pilgrimes wer they all
 That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
 The chambers and the stablis werein wide,
 And well we werin esid at the best
 And shortly whan the sunne was to rest,
 So had I spokin with them every chone
 That I was of ther fclaship anone,
 And made forward erli for to rise,
 To take our weye; ther as I did devise.*

“ This house remaining before the fire in 1676, was an old timber house, probably coæval with Chaucer's time; the ignorant landlord or tenant have now, instead of the ancient sign of the Tabard, put up the Talbot or Dog, and on the freize of the beam from which it hangs, is this following inscription:

This

*This is the inne where Sir Jeffry
Chaucer, and the nine and
twenty pilgrims lay in their
journey to Canterbury, anno 1383.*

“ Within this inn, or house of entertainment, the Abbot of Hyde, near the city of Winchester, had an apartment appropriated to his use, when any business called him to London, or to his seat in parliament.”

On St. Margaret's Hill, formerly stood a parish church dedicated to that saint, given to St. Saviour's by King Henry the First, and which is still a part of the parish; on this spot was erected the late

TOWN HALL.

Of this place the following description is collected from the different historians.

In the 32d of Henry the Eighth, anno 1540, the Town Hall was erected, on the same spot where St. Margaret's Church stood, which was then pulled down and united to St. Mary Magdalen's, on the south side of St. Mary Overy's, and both parishes called St. Saviour's. In 1676 the hall was burnt down; rebuilt and finished in 1686, at the charge of the City of London, and adorned with a pedestrian statue of King Charles

Charles the Second, who had been presented with the freedom of the city on December 18, 1674. On the base was this inscription :

*" Combustum an. 1676. Reedificatum annis 1685. et 1686.
" Jacobo Smith Mil. et Roberto Geffery Mil. Prætoribus
" Imperis S. P. Q. L. Ric. Brackley, Tho. Nicholas Guard.
" Tho. Oddy Clerico Contra Rot. Pontis."*

In September 1767, the hall was beautified by order of the Lord Mayor and committee of city lands, and the following inscription placed under the king's statue :

*" Repaired and beautified Anno Domini 1767.
" The Right Hon. Sir Robert Kite Lord Mayor, S.P.Q.L.
" John Shewell and John Tovey, Bridge Masters, Peter
" Roberts, Esq. Comptroller of the works and revenues of
" London Bridge."*

Over the statue in a pediment, was the arms of Charles the Second, and on the top of the pediment a sun dial, on which were the following mottos.

*" Dum Spectas fugio
While you look I flee."
" Tempus edux rerum
Time is a devourer of things."*

On one side the statue was the arms of the City of London, on the other that of Southwark. In the inside of the hall, over the Lord Mayor's seat, in an open pediment, was the present arms of England, on the right side the figure of Justice,
on

on the left Wisdom, painted in stone colour; the stand for the city sword very neatly ornamented and gilt, on the top of which was the type of the king's arms; between the pannels were the arms of London and Surrey, (by some called the Bridge House arms) with other embellishments.

Thus stood the Town Hall at St. Margaret's Hill, though, for some years past in a very ruinous situation, till the month of March 1793, when Sir James Sanderfon the then Lord Mayor, at a sessions then holden in the room belonging to the hall, acquainted the Grand Jury that due notice had been taken of the ruinous state of the hall, and that he hoped in future to meet them in a place more commodiously accommodated to their purpose. In the month of April, the workmen began to demolish the building.

The next sessions was held on the 29th day of June following, at the Three Tuns Tavern, St. Margaret's Hill, the Town Hall being then totally demolished, before the Lord Mayor (Sir James Sanderfon) the Recorder, Sir Watkin Lewes, and the usual officers of the court. This sessions, like the preceding one, began and ended only in formalities. The proclamation and usual acts being read, and the Grand Jury sworn,

sworn were dismissed with a polite speech from the Recorder : the Lord Mayor, however, made a handsome apology for his late attendance, and addressed the jury in their capacity rather of the principal inhabitants than otherwise, and acquainted them, that it had been suggested to the committee who had the management of the intended building of the hall, that a clock at the front of it would be of great utility and convenience, and wished their sentiments on the subject, that he might have an opportunity of communicating them ; to this the Grand Jury assented, and the Lord Mayor promised to report accordingly. Before the court entirely broke up, Mr. Muggeridge in a short speech, sensible and pertinent, stated to the court that he had formerly presented a memorial, praying the Committee of City Lands would in their plan for the intended building, consider of the propriety of rounding the corner turning into Counter-street, in order to render the entrance more commodious, and free from the apprehension of consequences which the late narrow entrance, if continued, would be likely to produce. The Lord Mayor promised he would represent their request, but added, as the projection which formerly rendered that avenue inconvenient would be avoided in the future building, he did not think it could be complied

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with ;

with ; Mr. Ellis stated, that it was true such projection was to be avoided, as it seemed by the plan, but the evil, and indeed a greater, would remain, for that in the old building the projection had the benefit of a shelter over head, whereas in the intended one the same space of ground was to be inclosed in an iron railing, to preserve the City right, without any benefit to the public. The Lord Mayor repeated his promise of duly representing the requests of these his *Borough Citizens*, and the court broke up. This hall is now rebuilding under the direction of the City Surveyor ; its present state affords us no opportunity of description, our further remarks must therefore be reserved to such supplementary observations as may be necessary to form the conclusion of this volume.

Adjoining to the spot where the Town Hall stood, a handsome house has been very lately erected ; this house supplies the place of some very mean buildings, and gives a considerable degree of respectability in its appearance to this part of the Borough ; it was first inhabited as a banking house under the firm of Sir James Sanderson, Harrison, Brenchley, Bloxham, and Co. which has since, after some other alteration, given place to that of Wilkinson, Polhill, Bloxham, Pinhorn, and Bulcock. And although we believe it was not originally designed

designed for that purpose, it seems very advantageously situated for the gentlemen concerned in it, and no less convenient for the inhabitants. The removal of the pedestrian statue of King Charles, which we have before mentioned as an appendage to the old hall, leads us rather out of our way, in order to pursue the monarch to his present station in

THREE-CROWN-COURT.

There are few places, considering its situation, better calculated for an agreeable residence of the middle order of people, than that which is the subject of our present remarks, as it forms a trifling retirement from the busy scene, and is yet conveniently near the Borough; being well inhabited it needs only a general perseverance to render it better regulated. It is very unpleasant to observe the entrance from the Borough continually choaked up by hawkers of garden-stuff, in the day time, and too frequently by women of loose manners, in an evening, the removal of these inconveniences would much increase its reputation, and afford great comfort to the inhabitants.—Its contiguity to the market, and the idleness of servants, also occasions much filth to be thrown before the doors, and destroys that air of cleanliness which all places detached from the main street should be zealous to preserve; we

must also observe, that its being well supplied with water, though it is a source of comfort, is also productive of many unpleasant visitants, who occasionally give great offence by their use of the pump. These remarks are offered with respect, in hopes that the judicious spirit of those it concerns will, by unanimity and perseverance, effect the improvement they seem so desirous of.---This little spot has received an addition from the removal of the statue of Charles the Second, before mentioned in our account of the Town-Hall; at the demolition of that place it was purchased by some gentlemen, and brought into Three-Crown-Court; thus we see even kings may from accidental circumstances be bought and sold, and if we may be allowed to treat this jocular monarch with a degree of levity, rather perhaps below the dignity of history, we may literally say we saw him tied to a tree till councils should have determined his fate. He was afterwards placed upon a pedestal of brick and stone work, the inside of which serves the purpose of a watch box.

The workmen began their labours for the erection of the statue on the Sixteenth day of May, 1793, and nearly completed the pedestal by the Twenty-ninth day of the same month, the memorable anniversary of Charles's restoration

tion to the crown, in remembrance of which his effigy was that day raised to its present situation; but as earnest endeavours to commemorate great events are sometimes productive of ludicrous effects, so it happened with poor Charles, for it being necessary to make use of ropes and tackling to raise so great a weight, the workmen, unconscious of offence, fastened the ropes round the king's neck, and having raised him above the pedestal, left him suspended between earth and heaven while they went to rejoice at *his restoration*.---The figure of justice, which formerly in conjunction with that of wisdom, supported the Lord-Mayor's seat in the old Town-Hall, is now placed near the bar at Mr. West's, the Three Crown Coffee House; upon the situation of the above figures, a gentleman, who at least deserves attention for his pleasantry, if not for his poetry, gives us the following lines:

*Justice and Charles have left the hill,
The city claim'd their place;
Justice resides at Dick West's still,
But mark poor Charles's case:
Justice safe from wind and weather,
Keeps the tavern score;
But Charley turn'd out altogether,
Keeps the watch-house door.*

We hope the stern critic will not be offended that we occasionally unbend our brows; his good nature must pardon the intrusion of trifles, and
suffer

suffer us to conduct him to (where a breach of solemnity would be really censurable)

THE CHURCH.

Mr. Tyler's account of this venerable pile seems to have been collected with great care, and on comparison with the references contained in his notes, there does not appear any material inaccuracies; we shall therefore lay it before the reader agreeable to his arrangement, correcting those defects, the errors of the press, or any other accident may have occasioned, and supplying such additional matters as may properly be introduced into this part of our history, which the author of that little tract was either unacquainted with, or the introduction of which he might probably think immaterial.

It appears by the Saxon Annals that there was no bridge at London in the year 993,* but that there was any religious house in Southwark before the conquest is much doubted by Maitland,† “seeing that, after the strictest search (saith
“ he) I cannot discover, either by record or tra-
“ dition (other than that of Linsted), that ever
“ there was any such place in those parts before
“ that

* Hist. Lond. Vol. I. Lib. 1. Chap. vii. † Ibid.

“that time.” * Authors agree that one Swithin (whom they style) a noble lady, converted the said house of sisters to a college of priests; but I am of opinion that it was St. Swithin who was first ordained priest at Winchester, then made chancellor and president of the council to King Egbert, being at the same time bishop of this diocese, viz. from the year 838, to the time of his death in 862, turned it into a college of priests, (who built the bridge of timber) which college, or priory, stood on the north side of the church (now called the Clofe), part of which is yet standing, and is let out for warehouses and store vaults; the rooms are spacious; in one part is a chapel, the roof of oak, in the center a lanthorn light, which roof is supported by carved angels (like to those in Westminster-Hall), and the walls seem to have had paintings thereon; at the east end is a great window, now walled up. The vaults are supported by a range of pillars, which as they rise form angles on the roof, which is of small square stones.

As we cannot come to the exact time of the first founding of this house, we will begin from the time we find it called a priory, by the name
of

* Speed's Chronicle, View of London, and others.

of St. Mary's priory at Southwark, or Over Rey, from the Saxon word Rey, a river.

Anno 1106. 7 Hen. I.

In this year William Ponte de la Arch, and William Dauney, knights, and Normans, re-founded it for canons regular;* and, at the same time, William Giffard, lord chancellor, and bishop of Winchester, from the year 1107 to 1129, built the body of the church: he also built the bishop's palace, now Winchester Yard. From this time to the surrender we have a list of the priors. Dugdale ascribes the foundation of this priory to bishop Giffard, and that it was the second religious house, on that side of the river, within the bills of mortality;† but bishop Tanner is clear that this antiquarian was mistaken, and is of opinion that Stowe's account, making bishop Giffard no more than a good benefactor, and ascribing the building of the body of the church to him, is right.‡

Anno 1212. 14 John.

This year, on the 10th of July, in the night, a great fire broke out in Southwark, which took hold of the church of Our Lady of the
canons

* Stowe's Survey Lond. † Dugdale's Monast. Angl. Vol. I. ‡ Tanner's Ecclesiastica, p. 536.

canons (St. Mary Overy), and spread itself towards the north side of the bridge.*

The particulars of this fire, and its dreadful consequences, are related by Mr. Stowe, and confirmed by other authors as a memorable event. He tells us, that the alarm of fire occasioned a great number of people to pass the bridge, in order either to afford their assistance, or to become spectators of the calamity; that on a sudden the north part of the bridge, by the blowing of the south wind, was set on fire, and that when the people would have returned, they were stopped by the fire; that while they staid or protracted the time by endeavouring to return on the way they came, the other end, namely, the south end of the bridge, caught fire, and immured them between contending flames, from which they had no chance of being relieved, till some boats or vessels were brought near the bridge to favour their escape; when so precipitate were the unhappy sufferers, that the means they took for their safety is said to have occasioned their destruction, for either pressed by the rapidity of the flames, or impelled by fear to banish the caution necessary in such a situation, they rushed precipitately on board the vessels that came to their relief, and it is said

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caused

* Howel's London. p. 22.

caused them to sink, so that by the combined effects of the fire, and the misfortune which befel their intended flight, above three * thousand persons were said to have been destroyed.

Anno 1238. 23 Hen. III.

Peter de la Roach, lord chief justice and bishop of Winchester, from this year to 1243, founded the chapel on the south side of the church, dedicating it to the honour of God, and St. Mary Magdalen,

Anno 1400. 2 Hen. IV.

The whole church was new built about this time; Henry Beaufort (second son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III.) cardinal of St. Eusebius, and bishop of Winchester, from the year 1405, to the time of his death in 1447, might have contributed towards the building, being a man of great wealth, for which he was called the rich cardinal, as the arms of the Beauforts are carved in stone, on a pillar in the south cross isle; and, by the remaining sculpture on each side, it appears to be done for strings pendant, and platted in a true-lover's knot, from a cardinal's hat placed over them. The † arms

* Troffer in his chronology says, and with greater probability, 300.

† The arms are painted on the pillar, with a border gold, though designed in the sculpture for compone.

arms are quarterly France and England, a border compone, argent and azure. John Gower, poet laureat, was a good benefactor at this time, and afterwards founded a chauntry in the chapel of St. John, now the vestry. [See more of this Gower when we come to his monument.]

Anno 1423. 2 Hen. VI.

This year here was married James the first, King of Scotland, to Joan eldest daughter of John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, brother to Henry the cardinal,* which wedding we may imagine to be with much pomp, as the match was procured for her by the said cardinal to support his family by an alliance with that kingdom, and on the release of king James out of prison, who had remained there 18 years, being taken by Henry the Fourth as he was going to the court of France.

Anno 1469. 9 Edw. IV.

The middle roof of the church at the west end fell in, and was repaired with wood-work; the roof of the north cross repaired after the same manner. Of these reparations, see in the description of the present building.

Anno 1532. 24 Hen. VIII.

On the 10th of April was a dole † given at

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this

* Stowe's Chron. † A distributing of charity.

this church, at the which was such a multitude of poor people, that there were smothered four men, two women, and a boy.*

Anno 1535. 27 Hen. VIII.

On the 11th of November was a great procession by the king's command, at which were the canons of this church, with their crosses, candlesticks, and vergers before them, all singing the litany. †

Anno 1540. 32 Hen. VIII.

On the 14th of October, this priory was surrendered up to the king by Bartholomew Linsted, alias Fowler ‡ who had a pension of 100l. per annum assigned him, which he enjoyed in 1553, at which time here remained in charge 34l. 13s. 4d. in annuities and these pensions, viz.

To Thomas Hende	_____			8l.							
James Drinker	}										
Thomas Lytleworth											
Stephen Byffeter											
John Morepithe, and		_____ 6l. each.									
Edward Alleston											
Yearly value of the priory on the surrender.	<table> <tr> <td rowspan="2">{</td> <td>656</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>624</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	{	656	10	0	624	6	6	by Speed § by Stowe and Dugdale. ¶ Arms		
{	656		10	0							
	624	6	6								

Arms

* Stowe's chronicle. † Ibid. ‡ Willis's hist. of abbies, vol. II. p. 233. § Speed's hist. of Great Britain.
|| Stowe's survey of London. ¶ Dugdale's monast. angl.

Arms of the priory were argent, a cross, dancette, in the first quarter a cinque-foyl, gules.

Here endeth the annals under the papacy.

Anno 1540. 32 Hen. VIII. continued.

Under the protestant religion.

In December the church was purchased by the inhabitants of the Borough, and made a parish-church, being dedicated to our Saviour; the former parish-church was St. Margaret's on the hill, where now stands the town-hall, which said St. Margaret's was given to the Borough by charter of Henry I. which was confirmed by King Stephen, and lastly also by Henry the VIIIth, in an act of parliament passed this year, constituting the churchwardens a corporation, who received the tythes from this time to the year 1672. For particulars, see in the said year.

Anno 1618. 15 Jac. I.

The screen at the entrance to the chapel of the Virgin Mary was this year set up.

Anno 1621. 18 Jac. I.

The church repaired in many places.

Anno 1624. 21 Jac. I.

The chapel of the Virgin Mary was restored
to

to the parishioners, being let out to bakers for above sixty years before, and 200l. laid out in the repair. Of which we preserve the following extract from Stowe.

“ But passing all these, some what now of that part of this church above the chancell, that in former times was called Our Ladies Chappell.

“ It is now called the New Chappell; and indeed, though very old, it now may be called a new one, because newly redeemed from such use and imployment, as in respect of that it was built to, divine and religious duties, may very well be branded, with the style of wretched, base, and unworthy, for that, that before this abuse, was (and is now) a faire and beautifull chappell, by those that were then the corporation (which is a body consisting of thirty vestry-men, six of those thirty, churchwardens) was leased and let out, and the house of God made a bake-house.

“ Two very faire doores, that from the two side iles of the chancell of this church, and two that thorow the head of the chancell (as at this day they doe againe) went into it, were lath't, daub'd, and dam'd up: the faire pillars were ordinary posts against which they piled billets and bavens: in this place they had their ovens, in that a bolting place, in that their kneading
trough,

trough, in another (I have heard) a hogstrough; for the words that were given mee were these, this place have I knowne a hogstie, in another a store house, to store up their hoorded meal; and in all of it something of this fordid kind and condition. It was first let by the corporation afore named, to one

Wyat, after him, to one *Peacocke*, after him, to one *Cleybrooke*, and last, to one

Wilson, all bakers, and this chappell still employed in the way of their trade, a bake-house, though some part of this bake-house was some time turned into a starch-house.

“The time of the continuance of it in this kind, from the first letting of it to *Wyat*, to the restoring of it again to the church, was three-score and some odde yeeres, in the yeere of our Lord God 1624, for in this yeere the ruines and blasted estate, that the old corporation sold it to, were by the corporation of this time, repaired, renewed, well, and very worthily beautified: the charge of it for that yeere, with many things done to it since, arising to two hundred pounds.

“This, as all the former repairs, being the sole cost and charge of the parishioners.”

Anno

Anno 1672. 23 Car. II.

In this year the parish of Christ Church was by act of parliament taken out of St. Saviour's, at which time the tythes ceased *, and the churchwardens of St. Saviour's afterwards had power to raise and levy upon the parishioners a sum not exceeding 350l. per annum, to be thus applied;

To the two chaplains, each 100l. per annum.

To the master of the free school, 30l. per ann.

And the residue to be laid out in the repairs of the church.

Anno 1676. 27 Car. II.

A door made in the Magdalen Chapel.

Anno 1689. 4 Jac. II.

The fanes set up, as appears by the date pierced on them.

Anno 1703. 2 Annæ.

The church was laid throughout with stone, new pewed, and galleryed, the great vault sunk, the pulpit and altar-piece erected, the communion railed, and set with black and white marble, the choir inclosed by gates, the south and west windows opened and enlarged, and the whole new glazed, the sixth and seventh bells cast,
chapels

* View of London, vol. II. § 2.

chapels paved, and all the church cleansed, white-washed, and beautified, at the charge of the parish.

Anno 1734. 7 Geo. II.

The west end and south side coated with brick, and coped with stone.

Anno 1735. 8 Geo. II.

The north cross and east end repaired as above, the south window enlarged, and a clock placed over the same.

All the eight bells were new cast, with an addition of metal, by Mr. Knight, of Winchester-yard, and made a peal of twelve bells, which was rung by the College Youths for the first time, on Saturday evening, August 2.

Anno 1758. 31 Geo. II.

Beginning of this year repaired towards the east end; in June began to work on the outside of the steeple for placing a new clock.

Anno 1759. 32 Geo. II.

Continued the former repairs, and in April new coated the north side at the west end with brick, and coped with stone.

May 12. The clock finished, having then
L a white

a white dial-plate with gold figures, which plate in four days after was painted black ;

Dimensions	{	Length of the minute hand 5 feet.
		Circumference of the dial, 31 feet.
		Diameter of the bell, 5 feet 3 inches.
		Circumference 16 feet 6 inches.

May 14. Being Monday, was a lecture by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones,* chaplain here, which he continued every other Monday, and read prayers every day at eleven in the morning, and seven in the evening, till August following, when it was thought proper by some persons, as the winter was approaching, not to have the same continued.

In October, the west end, south side, and Magdalen Chapel, were new coated with terras.

Anno 1764. 4 Geo. III.

From June the 11th, to Sunday November the 25th, the church was shut up, during which time it was new laid with stone, new pewed in the south

* He was a painful minister, followed much for his doctrine. On June 10, 1759, he published three dialogues on the Salvation for Sinners, which he in person distributed to every house, and "did intend to renew his visits once a year." He died June the 6th, 1762, aged 35, and was buried in Bishop Andrews's vault. After his decease was published a Metztintio print by Purcell, from a three quarter portrait painted by Jenkins.

fourth cross isle, and a screen in the Gothic style put up and glazed, in the said isle, wainscotted in the north isle, all the church white-washed, the monuments beautified, and the whole new glazed at the charge of the parish, amounting to 1400l. Though this church hath been often repaired, yet the beauty for which it is justly admired consists in this repair. The Living is served by two chaplains.

DESCRIPTION of the BUILDING.

The OUTSIDE.

THIS is perhaps the largest parish church in the kingdom, and is a noble Gothic structure in the form of a cathedral, only that some additions have been made to it of brick. These, however, being placed in the room of such parts as were decayed, the uniformity of it is not hurt, and the whole has a grand and venerable appearance.

This church was adorned at the east end with six Gothic towers, jutting from the same in a square, wrought with Gothic pannels; these towers are joined to the roof, and made to strengthen it by arches, five now remaining on the north side, at the east end, in an angular tower, new coated with brick, the entrance being in the bishop's court, and is masoned up; the

L 2

fourth

fourth door is a portico of the Gothic order ; over the entrance to the church is a range of pillars forming niches, the center having a projecting pedestal, on which probably might have stood the image of the Virgin Mary,* as the church was dedicated to her. The west end is adorned with two octangular towers, coated half way from the top with brick, and each side of the window is curiously inlaid with flint.

The STEEPLE.

The steeple is erected on four strong pillars, over the meeting of the middle isle with the cross isle ; the sides are 35 feet. At each angle of the steeple is a spire, made into octangle-pyramidal forms ; the battlements are composed of flint, in squares or chequer-work. The form of the church is that of a cross, in which we are to consider, the chapel of the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen, and St. John's, as no part being added since.

The INSIDE.

The inside is supported by twenty-six pillars, thirteen in a range, dividing the nave from the side

* Over one of the west windows of St. Mary's Church at Oxford, is a small bust of the Virgin Mary, which is reckoned to be well executed, and is much visited by foreigners.

side isles, answerable to which are columns adjoining to the walls, which as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and every where met in acute angles, by their opposites; thereby throwing the roof into a variety of intaglios, or ornamental carvings.

The ROOFS.

The middle roof at the west end being repaired with timber, hath several devices; some are symbols of the crucifixion, viz. The crown of thorns; the sun in full splendor; the moon; the cross, with the spear and reed, on a shield, supported by an angel; others, roses, a cross between four roses, a cross dancette, in the first quarter a cinquefoil, (this is the arms of the priory) a cheveron between five roses, two in chief, and three in base; a cross in the first quarter, a lilly in the second, third and fourth; a rose, a chief lozengy, a vine leaf in bend, a bolt and tun, a tun supported by two foxes; a pelican piercing its breast, a swan with wings expanded, &c. the roof of the north cross isle, hath the cross with the spear and reed in saltire, and two scourges; three fishes fretted in triangle; the roof is supported by demi-angels, as most of the arches are by monks heads; on the roof over the altar is carved in stone an angel crowned holding
the

the seamless coat, between six swans, represented as swimming.

The Chapel of the Virgin Mary.

The chapel of the Virgin Mary, is supported by six small pillars, and that part where Bishop Andrews is buried, has been built since the chapel. In this chapel is the consistory, or bishop's court.

The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, has four pillars supporting the roof; the east end had lights, and a small door, (now masoned up) at the entrance of which is a niche, where stood the *Aqua Benedicta*, or holy-water; the west end opened into the south cross isle of the church, which is now walled up, except a part which leads to the gallery in the said isle.

The Chapel of St. John.

The chapel of St. John by whom built we have no account; but, by the door (which has a Gothic arch) and the walls being of stone, it appears to take its date from the time of the rebuilding of the church in 1400. Here likewise stood the holy water, at the entrance to this chapel in a niche, now filled up, under Mr. Bliss's monument.

The

The STEEPLE.

The entrance to the steeple is at the north east pillar supporting the same; and carries you up to a first story, on the sides of which is a gallery of small columns; here are the movements of the clock in a glass-case. From this story to the top of the steeple the stair-case is masoned up, and is within the building (the other before-mentioned projecting) and another of wood, erected on the opposite angle, which leads up to a second story, and is the place where the ringers stand; in the upper story are twelve tuneable bells, on which was rung, by the College Youths (on March the 12th, 1758) a peal of 5040, in five hours and thirteen minutes, being the greatest ever done on twelve bells.

Dimensions of the Building.

	Feet.
Length of the chapel where Bishop Andrews lies - - - - -	33
Length of the chapel of the Virgin Mary	42
Length from the screen to the west end (this is the body of the church) - -	194
Whole length of the church - -	269
Length of the north cross isle - -	29
Length of the south cross isle - -	31
Breadth of the middle isle - - -	30
Breadth of the north isle - - -	15
Breadth	

	Feet.
Breadth of the fourth isle, taken above the door - - - - -	16
Length of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen	57
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	41

Having described its architecture, we will descend and take a view of the ornaments and monuments therein, and first of the

O R N A M E N T S.

The altar-piece is very stately, in height about thirty five feet, and of wainscot; it consists of an upper and lower part, the latter is adorned with four fluted columns, and their entablature, of the Corinthian order; in the inter-columns are the decalogue, on slabs of white and veined marble, under a glory (in which is wrote in Hebrew characters that tremendous name Jehovah) and triangular pediments, and between four attic pilasters, with an acroteria of the figures of seven golden candlesticks, replenished with tapers, all which ornament is under a circular pediment belonging to the said Corinthian columns, which are placed between the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, wrote in letters of gold on black, each under a pediment and between small pilasters. The upper part is adorned with four pedestals, and between them two attic pilasters, with a small compass pediment;

ment; on these six, and one on the middle of the pediment, are placed seven lamps, and in the center is a glory with a dove descending, within a group of cherubims finely painted, and the whole represented to the view as it were by the withdrawing of a rich curtain. The communion table is of oak, supported by sixteen twisted pillars, four at each corner; the front is carved with festoons, and a glory with IHS and gilt cherubs.

The organ-case is of oak, very lofty, elevated on ten square pillars, the upper part is adorned with King David between two Fames, standing in full proportion, all gilt.

The front of this gallery is adorned with the royal arms, before the union, with supporters couchant.

Over the entrance of the west door are these sentences of scripture, in gold letters on black, viz.

How dreadful is this place, this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven, Gen. xxviii. 17.

Holiness becometh thine house for ever, Psalm xciii.

Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there this word; all ye of Judah that enter in at these gates to worship the Lord, thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place, Jeremiah vii. 2, 3.

M

On

On the great pillar on the north side was formerly this districh,

*He that giveth to the poor,
The Lord in Heaven will increase his store.*

By which we may imagine here was a charity chest,* the lines are now washed over, and the chest (if any) taken down.

Of the MONUMENTS.

In describing of which we will begin at the west end of the Magdalen Chapel, from whence moving to the left into the Virgin Mary's Chapel, still proceed to the left, and you will be led back to the last mentioned chapel again; at the same time referring to the ground plan of the church, on which the monuments are figured, from No. 1 to 39, as they are respectively described.

Monuments in the Chapel of Saint Mary Magdalen.

I. WILLIAM EMERSON.†

This is a small monument, with the effigies of

* By the LXXXIVth Canon there is to be in every church a chest for alms.

† This monument was in the south east isle of the church, and placed here in 1764.

of a man in a winding-sheet, lying on a marble chest, and on a tablet of black, in letters of gold, this inscription :

Here under lyeth the body of William Emerson, who lived and died an honest man. He departed out of this life the 27th of June, Anno 1575, in the year of his age 92.

Ut sum sic eris.

2. A grave stone, in length ten feet, on which was a border and figure in brass, of a bishop in his pontificalibus, supposed for William Wickham, bishop of this diocese, who died June 11th, 1595, and was buried here.

3. JOHN BINGHAM, Esq.

Is a monument of marble, adorned with two pilasters, entablature, and a demi-statue of a man, below which, under two arches, on a slab enriched with two sphinxes, and a cherub, is this inscription.

This monument is dedicated to the memory of John Bingham, Esq. sadler to Queen Elizabeth, and King James; who was a good benefactor to this parish and free school: he departed this life in September 1625, in the 75th year of his age, and his body lies buried in the vault before this monument, where it expects the resurrection of the just.

Arms, or on a fess gules, three water bowgets of the first for Bingham; creft on an helmet and wreath of his colours, a lion's head coup'd, or; City of London, Sadlers Company, Bingham (again) twice; the first impal'd with vert on a crofs moline fable; five estoiles or, the second impal'd with party per bend, azure and or, fix roundels counter-changed, a martlet for difference.

M 2

4. A door

4. A door masoned up.

5. THOMAS JONES, M. A.

• On this tomb is a bust of the deceased, between two cherubs (all of white marble,) one having in his left hand a book, entitled, Articles of religion, the other hand pointing to the bust; the other holding a torch reversed; under the bust are two books, one the Holy Bible, the other opened, in which is wrote, John v. 39, *Search the scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me.** One face of the tomb is a wreath enclosing the inscription, as follows :

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Jones, A. M. late of Queen's College, Cambridge, chaplain of this parish, who died June 6, 1762, aged 33.

This monument is erected by John and James Street, Gent. as a memorial of the edification they received from his faithful labour in the ministry, A. D. 1770.

All under a Gothic arch of white veined marble, the bark being of most beautiful porphyry, the enrichment and festoons are neatly executed.

Mr. William Tyler was the statuary: arms of the family placed on the back, are gules on a fess, or, between three cinquefoils, argent, as many maseles fable.

Below the above inscription, this; also Mrs. Jane Jones, relict of the above Mr. Thomas Jones; died April 30, 1782, in the 54 year of her age.

6. Mr. SEDGWICK.

Affixed to a buttress, is a table-monument of
white

* The words in italics have been erased; we are unacquainted with the cause.

white marble enriched with a curtain, and supported by a death's head, on the wings of Time, (a proper device) with this epitaph:

In the great vault near this place, is interred the body of Thomas Sedgwick, gentleman, of the bishopric of Durham, who departed this life the 30th day of March, Anno Dom. 1724, in the 73d year of his age.

This monument was erected by Mary his wife, daughter of Christopher Dearing, Esq. of Wickins, at Charing in Kent, in memory of his great affection to her, and also his constant practice in the virtues of truth and honesty.

Arms, argent on a cross gules, five bells of the first for Sedgwick, impal'd with or, a saltire sable, for Dearing; crest broken off.

7. WILLIAM AUSTIN, Esq.

This is a spacious monument of stone, adorned with two pilasters, with cornish and pediment; between two pilasters is a rock, whereon stands an angel, holding in his left hand a sickle,* and pointing with his right hand towards the sun over his head, with this motto, *Sol Justitiæ*;† on the cornish on the right hand, under the angel, these words, *Vos estis Dei*,‡ and on the left hand on the cornish *Agricultura*. Out of the rock issues a stream, near which is a snake, and at the bottom, standing corn, bound with a scroll, on which is wrote,

Petra

* Now broken off. † The sun of righteousness. ‡ Ye are God's husbandry.

Petra erat Xtus,* alluding to our Saviour, who is here stiled a rock, and the stream of blood which flowed from his side, whereby the thirst of all believers is quenched. The snake is an emblem of the serpent lifted up by Moses in the Wilderness, *Numbers*, chap. 21. Typical to our Saviour, to whom we must look and be cured; round the rock, *Si non moriatur, non reviviscit*.† And under that, *Nos sevit, fovit, lavit, cogit, renovabit*;‡ all this between two angels, in a reposing posture, placed lower, one having a pitch-fork, the other a rake; by each is placed the crest of the Austins, with a motto scroll; under the angel with the fork is wrote *Messores*, and under that with a rake, *Congregabunt*. These two angels and the other before mentioned, allude to *Revelations* chap. 14. where it is said, *the earth is reaped by them*. Under the standing corn is a winnowing fan, with this inscription:

Arvum hoc Sepulchrale.

Exuviarum opt. matris Jacoſæ Dominae Clerke, ſui ipſius leſtiſſimæque uxoris conſtitutions deſtinatum, Gulielmus Auguſtinus Armiger vivus ſacravit. Anna conjux clariffima primo inferitur, Qua poſt decimum partum (An. 1623, Jan. 21. Marito ac liberis quinque Superſtitibus) Tricenaria valedicens: In reſloreſcendi diem et ſpem, hac terra tegitur, ſequimur cæteri: Sati corruptibiles, ſacitandi incorruptibiles Secundam fecit ſe mentem.

Domina

* The rock was Chriſt. † If it dieth not, it liveth not again. ‡ He hath ſown, cheriſhed us, and ſhall gather us together, and renew us.

Domina Jacosa Matrona spectatiss, nupta, Jacobo Augustino, per An. 22; deinde Roberto Clerke, Equiti Aurati, Saccarii Baroni per An. 4. Viduata permansit An. 20, bonis operibus intenta devixit, An. Ætat. 66. Salutis 1626, et hic mature in Christo Rege-minandi vicem expectat.

Postremo ipse Gulielmus, eadem spe hic conditus Monumentum, hoc conclusit An. Ætat. 47. Salut 1633.

And on a small slab of black marble, fixed under the monument, this :

Requitorium Gulielmi Austini Armigeri qui in Contemplandis provehiculo in mensa pro Convivio in Morbo, patiens pro miraculo in Morte, fidelis pro exemplo, Obiit 16 Die Jan. 1633. Ætatis suæ 47.

On the right wing of the monument is wrote :

This monument was repaired at the charge of the parish 1764.

And on the left :

This monument was repaired at the charge of the family of the Austins, 1706.

Arms, (sculpt on a corn shovel,) argent, on a fess between two cheverons, sable, three long crosses, or, crest on a wreath of his colours, a cross as in the arms, between two wings sable, which is painted black and gold, by mistake, instead of gold and black :

Motto. *Nemo sine Cruce Beatus.*

William Austin, Esq. who is mentioned to have died Jan. 16, 1633, aged 47; wrote
Divine

Divine Meditations on the Conception, Nativity, Epiphany, Passion, and Ascension, Whitsunday, St. Thomas, St. John Baptist, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthew, St. Michael, and part of the 16th Psalm. Likewise his own funeral sermon, on *Isaiab*, chap. xxxviii, ver. 12. *Mine age is departed, and removed from me as a shepherd's tent: I have cut off like a weaver my life; he will cut me off with pining sickness; from day even to night wilt thou make an end of me.*

In which discourse, speaking of his first wife, and children, he says "the fellow of my bed, "the play-fellows of my house, the joy of my "heart, and comforts of my life are either clean "gone, or much impaired; I am indeed but "half alive, and half dead, for (like a blasted "tree) half my body (the more loved part) is "dead, and half my branches (the youngest and "tenderest) are withered, cut off, and buried "with her." Which book of meditations, was published by Mrs. Anne Austin, his second wife and executrix in 1635.

On the grave stone before the monument,

Here lyeth William Austin, Esq. of Gray's-Inn, who erected this monument for his mother Joyce, and his wife Anne, and his two sons, Sir James Austin, Kt. and William Austin, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn; likewise Anthony second son of Sir James Austin, Kt. and lately Goldsbro Austin, who died the 10th of April, 1704, in the 9th year of his age,

age, he was youngest of 14 children of James Austin, Esq. eldest son to Sir James Austin, which James Austin, Esq. died the 6th of August 1696, aged 47, and was buried near his wife Frances, in the chancel at Ingerston in Essex.

Arms. The Austins.

8. WILLIAM MAYHEW.

Fixed to a pillar, (on the left hand as you enter the chapel of the Virgin Mary,) is a tablet of black marble, inscribed:

Here lyeth buried the body of William Mayhew, who deceased the 16th of April, 1609.

Monuments in the Chapel of the B. V. Mary.

9. RICHARD BENEFIELD.

On each side of a bust of this gentleman is a Final, and on the face of the monument this inscription:

Richardi Benefeldii, Hospitii Graienfis, Socii Cineritia, sita sunt hic Lipsana, quibus Pietatis, Thure Probitatis, Nardo Fidelitatis, Elector, Charitatis Oleo, prius per Pollinētis Cognati Amici, Pauperes omnes redolentem, Laudis Myrrham, recensque Lachrymarum Opobalsamum addiderunt.

Arms. Sable, a cheveron between three martlets, argent.

N

10. RO-

10. ROBERT BUCKLAND.

On a pillar, in letters of gold, this inscription :

The gift of Robert Buckland, glover.

I find no other memorial here of him, but in the View of London we have this epitaph :

Not twice ten years of age a weary breath
Have I exchanged for a happy death,
My course so short the longer is my rest,
God takes them soonest, whom he loves the best ;
For he that's born to-day, and dies to-morrow,
Loseth some time of rest, but more of sorrow.

Robert Buckland, glover, died 1625.

11. JOHN HAYMAN.

Against the wall on the right hand as you ascend the steps, on a tablet of black marble, this inscription :

October 28, 1626.*

John Hayman, merchant taylor.

I dye dayly, but by faith in Christ, I yett live.

Hec departed this life the 14th of November, 1626.

12. BI-

* We cannot by any thing that appears, account for this date, but by the testimony of authors it seems, Mr. Hayman about this time, paved one of the isles in the church at his own expence; we may therefore reasonably conclude this little stone is but a fragment, and something is wanting to which the words, October 28, 1626, could apply.

12. BISHOP ANDREWS.

This is a fine black and white marble tomb, on which lies the image of the prelate of the garter in his robes; this monument was erected to the memory of the Reverend Dr. Lancelot Andrews; he was Dean of Westminster from 1601, to his being consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1605, translated to Ely in 1609 (being then Almoner) from thence to Winchester in 1618, (at the same time Dean of the Chapel Royal) and from thence to heaven, on the 21st of September, 1626. On a tablet raised at his feet (whereon are placed his arms, between two figures sitting, representing justice [the sword broken off] and fortitude, two of the four cardinal virtues) this inscription:

Sep. 21. Die Lunæ, Hora matutina fere quarta, Lancelotus Andrews, Episcopus Wintoniensis, meritissimum Lumen Orbis Christiani mortuus est. Ephemeris Laudiana.

Anno Dom. 1626. Ætat. suæ, 71.

And at the head of the tomb,

Monumentum quod hoc restitutum. Anno 1764.

Arms. The fee impaled with argent, on a bend, ingrailed between two cottises, sable, three mullets, or.

N 2

13. Two

13. Two Stone Coffins.

One placed on each side of the above bishop's tomb, by their forms they may be esteemed pieces of antiquity; from their shallowness, it may be supposed that the lids were raised. The dimensions of one is in length six feet eight inches, breadth at the head two feet; at the foot, one foot four inches, and the depth ten inches. The other coffin is in length six feet, breadth at the head one foot nine inches, at the foot ten inches, depth seven inches and a half.

As we have no particular account where these coffins were originally found, it will not be proper to hazard a conjecture on a subject which is at best not very important: upon examination we find out in the bottom of one of them, the words John Richardson, 1726, and two small holes. The date and name may probably refer to the time when they were found, and by whom; but it is not a circumstance we have any authority to assert as a fact.

14. Descent into the Vault, called the Bishop's Vault.

15. AU-

15. AUDREY,* Father of the Founder.

Under the window, by the bishop's court, is an altar tomb, with the effigy of a dead man with a shorn crown, lying in his winding-sheet, and represented as if only skin and bone; the effigy is in length six feet eight inches, and is supposed to be in memory for this Audrey.

16. JOHN MORTON, M. A. ✓

This is a table monument, on the top of which is placed the arms of the deceased, sculpt. He was a person of singular piety and learning, as is set forth in the following inscription :

*Donec redeat Dominus Iesus Christus, subest quod reliquum
Johannis Morton in Artibus Magistri, qui cum singulari cum
Pietatis Ambitionem gemens, uniusque Salvatoris Iesu Christi
Adventum anhelans expiravit. Die 17 Septembr. Anno Salutis
1631. Annum ætatis agens 25.*

Græcis Musis lugentibus.

Arms. Quarterly, azure and ermine, in the 1st and 4th a goat's head cras'd, argent. Crest a dove, wings expanded, or.

17. MAR-

* As the effigy on this tomb has a shorn crown, it may be (more probably) for Monk Linsted, the last prior.

17. MARGARET MAYNARD.

Is a tablet of black marble, thus inscribed :

Near this place lyeth the body of Mrs. Margaret Maynard, daughter of Master John Maynard, minister of Mayfield in Suffex, who departed this life, March 14, 1653, being aged 13 years, 10 months, and 14 days.

* 18. * * * * *

Under an arch in the Gothic style is an altar tomb, on which may be traced a figure within a canopy and legend of brass, now torn off.

18. THOMAS CURE, Esq.

This tomb is after the model of that above, except the brass-work, and supposed for this gentleman, who was sadder to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. In Feb. 1765, was a copper-plate engraved in capitals, fixed on the tomb, with an inscription.

This plate has since been lost or removed, and its place filled up by a plain stone ; a similar inscription

* The reader will find, by comparing the tombs with the references to the ground plan, that the two, numbered 18, were of exact similitude, until the late inscription on that of Mr. Cure distinguished them, the ground plan having been engraved before the late inscription was placed on Cure's tomb.

inscription has since been placed over the tomb on a white marble stone, and it now appears thus :

THOMAS CURE, Esq.

Of Southwark,

Obiit 24 May, 1588.

Elizabetha tibi Princeps

Servivit Equorum

A Sellis Curus

Quem Lapis iste tegit

Servit Edwardo Regi

Mariaeque Sorori

Principibus magna

Est Laus placuisse Tribus.

Convixit cunctis charus.

Respublica Curae

Semper erat Curo.

Commoda Plebis erant

Dum vixit tribui

Senibus curavit alendis

Nummorum in Sumptus

Annua Dona Demos.

Obiit 24 Die Maii, An. Dom. 1588.

Mr. Cure's name is well remembered as a considerable benefactor, to this parish; and the singularity of his gifts has induced us to give a correct copy of what is usually termed his will, but which, to use his own phrase, is rather the ordinances and statutes by which his endowments are regulated. We have chosen to give the following copy, not only in the exact words, but with the contractions, as they will be found
in

in a most elegant transcript kept for the use of the parish, and usually deposited in the hands of the Warden, commonly called the College Warden, whose office it more immediately concerns: this transcript is most beautifully exemplified on fine vellum. The particular capital letters being done in leaf gold, and with great taste; the whole displaying an excellence that few penmen are equal to, and making a very neat quarto volume, bound in red morocco, with the leaves gilt on the edges, and the covers ornamented with the usual decorations of sacred books. Not the beauty of the work, nor the labour of the ingenious hand that wrought it, has been able to secure it from the slovenly intrusion of dirty fingers, erasures, and defacings; the first may be excused from a recollection of the numberless hands it has passed through, but the latter shews an equal barrenness both of judgement and taste.

Mr.

Mr. CURE's WILL.

In the Name of God Amen Anno Domini One thousande five
hundereth eaightie four

Ordinances & Statutes made and devised by Thomas Cure
Esquier and Sadler to the Queenes Matⁱ. for the Election
and Admission Pension exercises correction and expulsion of
the College or Hospitall of the poore of y^e. parrishe of St
Saviours in the Burrough of Southwarke within the County
of Surr And for the order government of the Landes and
posseissions geuen and appointed for the sustentacion and
maintenaunce of the same

The Number of the poore people

Inprimis I ordaine that the number of the poore of y^e saide
College shal be sixteene in all ~~whereof~~ one of them to bee
chosen by the Lorde chiefe Justice of the Common Place*
and his Succesours presidentes of the same College for the
time beinge one of the Parrishe of St Saviours within
the Burrough of Southwarke aforesaide.

By the Churchwardens and Gouvernours.

Item one other of the poore people aforesaide to bee
chosen by the Churchwardens or iiij of the Gouvernours of
the said College for the tyme beinge w^h in the said Bur-
roughe and Parrishe.

Item that y^e fourteene poore people residue of the saide
number of Sixteene bee chosen by y^m of the Parishe of St
Saviours within the Burroughe of Southwarke whereof iiij
of them to bee taken out of the Libertie of the Clincke and
Parris Garden And the resedue beinge tenn wthin the Bur-
roughe and Parrishe aforesaide And that the Inhabitantes of
the Banckeside and Parris Garden bee charged wth them as
y^e resedue of the parrishe within the Burroughe bee charged
wth theirs till it please God to enlarge y^{em} wth more liuinge
to the said College.

The Electours of the poore people.

Item I Ordayne that the Electors of the saide poore people
in

• We suppose this to mean Pleas.

in the Parishe aforesaide shal be theis viz^t The Parsone viccar curat Minister or by whatsoeuer Name hee shal bee called That for that time beinge shall be incombent and resident in the Parishe for the celebration of Deuine Seruice and for the Administration of y^e Sacramentes and not hee that shall beare y^e name and liue absent.

Item y^e Churchwardens and Twelue of the Aunscientest and discreetest Vestrymen and Sidemen if there shal bee any suche the Collectours for the poore the Surueyours for the poore and the Constabls of y^e parrishe wthin y^e libty of Southwarke.

The Place of the Election

Item I ordaine that y^e place of y^e Election sha bee in the Church itsealse, or in the common vestry thereof yf there bee any suche.

The tyme of the Election

Item I ordaine that the tyme of the Election shal be upon the sonday next or the next but one after notice to bee giuen from y^e College of a place to bee vacantee & that this Election to bee made ymmediatly after y^e Euening prayer ended and after publication of the intencon of the same first openly made to y^e whole Parrishe by y^e Minnister both at y^e ende of the Morninge Prayer nexte before and of the Euening Prayer of that same daye to the ende y^t euery man maie understande of y^e same.

Item that the Minister shall declare the cause of their Assembly and after prayer made unto God to directe them aright in y^t theirre accon shall exhorte them in Gods name and as they will make Awnswer unto him So to deale in that their choice as maie bee moste to Godes glory and to y^e releeve of the moste needy and moste agreeable to the good meaninge of those that have made y^{is} prouision.

Item this beinge donne y^e saide Minister shall call y^e said Electo^{rs} by their proper names and by y^e names of theirre Offices and read unto them so much of theis Ordinaunces as dooth concerne the Election of y^e saide poore a Coppy wheareof shal be brought to the Parishners by him that shall giue notice of the place vacant.

Item thereupon y^e Electo^{rs} shall confer together of such persones as shal bee Eligible by y^eis Ordenaunce followinge And when they all y^t shal bee there presente y^e more pte of them or if they shal bee equall suche pte of them as y^e Minister shall inclyne unto shall have agreed upon any and they shal sende y^e party elected together with two Sureties
and

and wth a note of theire Election to y^e Churchwardens to y^e intent y^t they may make the admission.

The degrees of the poore people

Item as touching the Order and degrees of the poore after y^e w^{ch} they shal bee preferred in this Election I Or-daine as followeth

The firste degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godly poore and needy man or wo-man beinge married or unmarried y^t hath been before releued at the charge of y^e parishe within y^e laide Burroughe and hathe there dwelte by the space of three nexte yeares be-fore together at the leaste and which is become aged and w^{ch} hauinge before beene a labourer is nowe paste woorke and labour shal bee firste and before any other cholen then that.

The Second degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godly poore man or woman being married or unmarried that hath bene tofore releued at the charge of y^e Parishe and there dwelt by the space of the three nexte yeares beefore together at the leaite and w^{ch} is become lame or maymed by sickness by Surice of the prince or by any other misfortune withoute y^eir owne fault and thereby unhabable to woorke as hee or shee did before shal bee the second to have place y^{en} that.

The third degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godlie poore and needy mann or woman beinge married or unmarried that hath beene be-fore releued at the charge of the Parishe and hath there dwelte by the space of y^e three nexte Yeares before toge-ther at the leaite and which is borne blinde or become blinde and thereby unmeete to woorke shal bee in y^e third degree taken then that

The fourth degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godlie poor and needy man or woman beinge married or unmarried that hath beene tofore releued at the charge of the Parrishe and hathe there dwelte by the space of y^e three nexte Yeares before toge-ther at least and which bee become dispoyled of their Goods and broughte frome Riches to pouerty by any suddaine Casualtie as fyre, robbery Ship wracke or other-
O 2 wise,

wise, so that it bee not throughe their owne faulte shal bee the fourthe in degree to bee chosen then that

The fifteth Degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godly poore and needy man and woman married or unmarried that hath beene tofore releued at y^e charge of the Parishe and hathe there dwelte by the space of three Years nexte before together at the leaste and which is become continewally sicke So y^t it bee not of any contagious disease for suche maye not bee admitted to accompany with others shal bee placed in the fift degree then that

The Sixte degree of poore people

Item the honeste and godly poore and needy man or woman married or unmarried that hath beene tofore releued at the charge of the Parrishe and hathe there dwelte by y^e space of the three nexte yeares before together at the leaste and w^{ch} is become ouercharged with a burthen of children w^{ch} they cannot by theire labour synde and sustayne shal bee in y^e last place and degree to bee Elected.

Tantations in the Elections.

Item I ordayne that if any two Persons or more shal bee founde equall in any one of theise degrees That then suche one of them to bee preferred in Election w^{ch} is superioure in any of the other degrees aforesaide And if any two psones or more shal be founde equall and alike in all theise degrees That y^{en} the man bee preferred in Election before the woman The married persone before the unmarried hee that hath beene longer tyme of the howshoulde of faithe that is a professour of the Gospell before him y^t hathe longer dwelte in Idolitrie and Superstition although hee bee then religious Also hee y^t hathe all his life gone w^{thout} infamy of notorious cryme before him that hath beene reputed notoriously euill though hee bee then become honest Also hee y^t hathe inhabited longer tyme in the parishe before him that dwelle y^{ere} the lesser while He that hathe utterly no friendes or kindred that maie or canne or will releue him before him that hath suche to helpe him.

Item I ordaine that none but such as hathe dwelte in y^e parishe by the space of three Yeares together nexte before

fore and hath beene there releued at y^e common charge of y^e parish None but suche as cane saye the Lordes prayer the Articles of y^e Christian faith or beleefe and the ten Commaundementes of God in Englishe : No Ennemy to the Gospell of God or to his Religion nowe established by Authentie in the realme, no common Swearer Adulterer fornicator theefe picker Hedge breaker common drunkarde nor any that hath beene before expulsed this College shal bee Elested under the paine of the forfeiture of that turne of Elestion wheareof they of the parishe shall take the aduantage as following shall appeere.

Item I ordayne that wheare any poore persone is eligible after the Ordenaunces aforesaide then his or her hauinge a wife or husbände shall not hinder hits or her Elestion unlesse it bee so that y^e husbände or wife of suche Eligible persones be either an Ennemy to y^e Gospell of God or an open blasphemmer of his name or a common Swearer Adulterer or Fornicator theefe picker or a common drunkarde or have beene expulsed oute of y^e same College before for then under y^e payne of y^e Forfeiture of (y^t turne) the partie shall not bee elected although otherwise in respecte of him or her sealf hee or shee weare Eligible But if none of these things bee to hinder it then by the Elestion of the one Bothe y^e mann and his wife shal be admitted into y^e College and shall receaue the monethly pensione as one Single persone and not otherwise.

Two Sureties bounde in twenty Pound

Item for as muche as y^e Parrishe wheare a poor bodye hath abidden and dwelte by a certayne space is by the lawes of y^e Realme made chargeable for and toward the Releefe and settinge one worke of suche a poore body and his Children I Ordayne therefore y^t two Surties sufficiente Menn of the parrishe before suche time as y^e poore y^t they doe thus close shal bee admitted into y^e saide College shal become bounden by Obligation to y^e President & gounour of y^e said College in y^e sūme of Twentie poundes with Condicton y^t if within sixe Monthes after y^e poore body Elested shal bee founde unmeete to haue beene elected or shall at any tyme after bee expulsed oute of y^e said College for any misdemeanour whatsoever or shall fortune at y^e time of his or her death to leaue any Child or children there that then those parrishners so bounde shall discharge and saue harmelese the saide parishe of Sainte Saviours

Sauours in which y^e said Colledge is scituatēd and y^e parishners thereof and frome all charge penalty and losse y^e maye growe by any the Statutes or lawes of the realme for y^e not releeuinge or not settinge on woorke of suche poor bodye or suche childe or children onlie by reafone of any their abode resiaunce or Dwellinge for any space within the said Colledge And I ordayne y^e they of y^e parrishe shall refuse thus to dooe that then y^e parishe shall not only have admision of that theire objected poore persone into y^e saide Colledge but shall also forfeyte y^e their turne of Election.

Vacation of bothe by y^e deathe of one

Item I ordayne that if a Mann being hable and valiaunte of body bee elected and admitted into y^e saide Colledge by reafone of y^e choice of his unhable and impotent wife and shee dye, hee continewinge hable and valiaunte Then shall that place be reputed vacante, and he shall bee sente to them that Elected his wife by whome hee came in and if they will electe him anewe then shall hee continewe in y^e Colledge but if they shall thincke meete to make choyce of another more needy persone then shall they receiue him home and y^e other elected shall be receiaued in his roome The like shal bee of an hable and valiaunte woman that shall happen to come in by the Election of hir ympotent husbände and the like shalbee be also of suche as beinge unmarried at y^e tyme of theire admision into the said Colledge dooe afterwards marrye themselves

Admission of the poore people

Item I ordayne y^e the Elelected poore persone shall present before y^e church wardens of Saint Sauours or foure of y^e eldest of them beinge gouernours of y^e said Colledge with two sufficient Sureties to bee bounde in twenty poundes by obligation with suche Condiscon as is aforefaide and then shall y^e saide wardens & Gouernours examyn whether y^e Elected persone canne saye the Lordes Prayer The Articles of the Christian faith and the tenn Commaundementes in Englishe or no w^{ch} if hee canne doe Then after exhortacon made unto him to live honestly and to laboure dilligently accordinge to his habilitie of body They shall make admision of the persone so elected unless y^e haue (eithere by their owne knoweledge or by good information understanding of such matter touching y^e partye as maie hinder the admision and so enjoyninge

enjoyninge y^e partye to learne the daily prayers appointed for y^e poore of y^e Colledge (and tellinge him y^t before y^e learning thereof hee shall have no pension) they maye send him to the warden of the Colledge whoe shall deliuer unto him y^e keye of y^e vacant lodginge for that purpose

The Pension for the poore people

Item I ordayne that eache of theise Sixteene poore persones of this Colledge shall have twenty pence a weeke and the same to bee paide at the Colledge house or in y^e church at the discretion of the gouernours euery Satterday So y^t the pencon thus made shall amounte to foure poundes five shillings and eaight pence in y^e whole Yeare to eache one of y^e Sixteene and to three score and nyne poundes five shillings and eaight pence Yearly for all y^e saide Number

Warden and Subwarden of y^e Colledge

Item I ordaine y^t the poore of y^e Colledge shall chose amonge y^{em} sealues one of their owne Companye to bee warden or keeper of the Colledge and one to bee Subwarden or Underkeeper of the Colledge w^{ch} shall be perpetuall Officers unlessse they shall become impotent and lame or otherwise of body not hable to execute their Offices shall bee deposed for not dooinge y^{etr} duties of this y^e warden shall keepe the keye of y^e porche or foregate of the Colledge and y^e Subwarden y^e keye of y^e Inner or backgate thereof w^{ch} shall be by them nightly locked at eaight of y^e Clocke at nighte and kepte locked till vj in y^e Morninge frome y^e feaste of all Saintes till y^e purification of y^e blessed virgen Marye and shalbee locked at nyne in y^e nighte and kepte lockte till fise in y^e Morninge for y^e resedue of y^e whole Yeare and y^t y^e warden of y^{is} Colledge also shall keepe y^e keye of y^e House of Prayer there and y^e Subwarden y^e keye of the comon Backhouse y^{er} w^{ch} y^{ele} shall not denye to deliuer to any of y^e poore of the saide Colledge that will use the one or y^e other.

An Order to bee Obserued for Prayer

Item I ordayne that y^e poore of y^{is} Colledge and their Children if they have any shall eache Euening ymmediatlie after y^e Shuttinge of y^e Gates and eache Morninge ymmediatly before the Openinge of the same assemble al together in the place appointed at y^e seconde foundinge

inge of a hande Bell w^{ch} they shall ringe aboute ye Courte of y^e Colledge eache one his daye by torne and w^{ch} shalbe leste at the lodginge of him whose torne it is to ringe it And there upon theire knees wth loude and audible voyces shall altogether saye in Englishe the prayers followinge y^e w^{ch} with y^e consente of y^e Lorde Thomas Busshoppe of Winchester I have deuised and appointed for them that is to saye for the Morninge and Eueninge dayly thus

Prepare o^r hartes (O! Lorde) and open our Mouthes to praye Then for the morninge and Eueninge dayly thus **A**ll mightie and moste mercifull father wee have erred and strayed frome thy wayes like loste sheepe wee have followed too muche the deuices and desires of o^r owne harts we haue offended againste thie holy lawes; we haue left undone those things w^{ch} wee ought to haue done and we haue done those things whiche we ought not to haue done and there is no health in vs, but thowe o Lorde haue mercy vpon vs miserable offendo^{rs} spare thowe them o God w^{ch} confesse y^eir fautes restore thowe them y^t bee penitente accordinge to thy promyses declared vnto mankynde in Christe Jesu oure Lorde and graunte o moste mercifull father for his sake that wee maie hereaft^r liue a Godly righteous and sober life accordinge to thie holie lawes w^{ch} thowe haste expressed in theis tenn commaundementes followeing (That is to saye) **T**h^{at} we shalte haue none other Godds but me: &c. To y^e ende of the ten Commaundementes: Then for y^e morninge and eueninge dayly thus **G**raunte vs furthermore we beseeche the (o heauenly father stedfaste continewance and increase of thie holy faithe, whereof wee make this o^r enfayned profession saying; **I** beleue in God &c. to the ende of the beleef: Then for the morninge daily thus: **S**ignally o Almighty God w^h haste safelie broughte vs to the beginninge of this daye defende vs in the same by thie mighty power and graunte y^t this daie wee fall into no synne nether runne into any kinde of daunger But y^t all o^r doinges maie bee ordered by thie gouernance, to doe alwaies that is righteous in thie sighte through Iesus Christe Amen: Then for y^e Eueninge prayer daylie thus **L**ighten o^r darkenes &c. Then for the morninge and Eueninge daily thus: **T**h^{ese} thinges (o Lorde) and all others, w^{ch} thie fatherly wisdomed knoweth to be fitt for vs: And wee for o^r infirmities cannot aske; wee craue of thee in y^t prayer w^{ch} thy welbeloued sonne o^r heauenly father hath taught vs sayinge: **F**ure father w^{ch} arte in heauen &c: To the ende
of

of the Lordes prayer. Then for the morninge and eueninge thus ~~God~~ saue his Church vniuersall oure moste gracious Prince by name The nobillitie and Councillours of this lande with the whole Clergie of this realme and y^e Wardens and Gouverno^{rs} of Sainte Sauours and the whole Comonaltie of y^e Lande And finally, for y^e morninge and eueninge daily thus The grace of God y^e father The peace of oure Lorde Jesus Christe and the fellowship of the holy ghoste bee with vs all nowe and euer Amen: Which beinge saide and donne y^e warden or Subwarden (eache one his weeke by turne shall there openly note & pronounce y^e defaultes of suche as bee absent and then truly afterwarde p^{re}sente them to y^e paymaister at y^e nexte daye of pencyon there

An Order for lyinge abrode

Item I ordayne y^t if any of y^e poore of this College shall lye oute of y^e Colledge by nighte wthoute suche lycence as shall bee heereafter expresse^d (or beinge wthin y^t shall not bee presente at prayer (unlesse it bee suche an impotent and sicke persone as is not hable to goe oute of his or her lodginge shall loose for euery suche offence of lyinge abrode VII^d And for euery other absence frome prayer IIII^d. The same to bee deducted by the paymaister, at the nexte daye of pencyon, and y^e one halfe thereof to bee geuen to y^e Boxe of the poore of the foresaide College and y^e other halfe to y^e vse of y^e paymast^r him selfe

An Order for goinge to Church

Item I ordayne y^t so many and suche of the poore of this College as shall bee hable to goe shall eache Sondaye and hollydaye (at the leaste frequente y^e parrishe church of Sainte Sauours and there remayne and heare y^e deuine service, vnder the payne to forfeyte for euery defaulte two pence to bee deducted and deuided as aforesaid: As also to frequente the Church any wensday friday and Satterday, vnder like payne aforesaid

An Order for Watchinge.

Item I ordayne y^t euery Eueninge ymmediatly after y^e saide prayer ended y^e Warden one Weeke and y^e Subwarden another Weeke by turnes as they shall note the defaultes aforesaide. shall also then see y^e handebell deliuered

P

liuered

liuered to him y^e shall by torne ringe it to prayer the nexte morninge and eueninge. and shall then also will eache one to take heede to theire fyer and candell; and that hee whose turne it shalbe to keepe the bell, shall for y^e nighte also watche till one of y^e Clocke in y^e morninge, and in y^e while once or twice walke aboute y^e Coorte of y^e Colledge, and peruse that no harme doe happen, by neglige keepinge of fyer and Candell

An Order for licence to lye abroad

Item I ordayne that y^e warden and Subwarden together; Or one of them in y^e absence of y^e other shall haue power to geue lisencc to any of the poore to lye oute of the Colledge (vppon any sodayne neccessitie) for any one night So y^e the same bee not donne, to more then three of y^e poore at once nor to any one of them, aboute fowre feuerall tymes in one whole yeare And y^e the payemaister shall haue power to geue lisencc to any of y^e poore to lye without y^e Colledge for any three nightes together, so y^e the same bee not geuen to more then two of the poore at once nor to any of them aboute foure feuerall tymes in y^e yeare: And that y^e gouerno^rs of the Colledge shall haue power to geue lisencc to any of y^e poore of y^e Colledge, to lye wthoute y^e Colledge by the space of one whole moneth in y^e yeare But not aboute:

An Order for the poore to labor.

Item I ordaine y^e the poore of this Colledge and theire children if they haue any, shall eache one laboure daily one y^e woorkinge dayes accordinge to theire habillities of bodye and former mann^r of honeste life, And if any haue beene labourers tofore, lett them now learne, to doe somewhat wth their handes either within the howse or abroad. And y^e if any of y^e poore of this Colledge, beinge hable in bodye and not otherwise well occupied in labour) shalbee required by any persone dwellinge within y^e parrishe of Sainte Sauours aforesaide to dooe suche labour as they maie or canne dooe and shalbee offered within one penny by y^e daye suche wages therefore as the lawes of this realme for y^e time beinge shall appointe: Hee or shee so refusinge, shall for y^e firste tyme lose XVIII^d for y^e seconde tyme A whole monthes pension y^e saide forfeitures to bee deducted as aforesaide and to bee deuided y^e one halfe to y^e boxe aforesaide for y^e use of the poore of
y^e

y^e saide Colledge; and the other halfe to y^e paymaister, and to him that will presente and proue it before him: And for y^e thirde tyme of refusal shalbe deemed expulsed oute of the saide Colledge for euer.

An Order for suche of y^e poore as shall haunte tiplinge howses.

Item I ordayne that if any of y^e poore of this Colledge shalbe founde eatinge or drinckinge within any tiplinge House of Sainte Sauio^r or shall make any haunte to any tiplinge house or tauerne, wherefoever, vnlesse it bee duringe such tyme onlye as they shalbee hired to woorkे at their owne findinge neere to y^e same tiplinge howse shall for the firste offence lose XVIII^d for y^e seconde offence one whole monthes pension y^e same to bee deducted and deuided as y^e forfeiture for refuzall to labour before And for y^e thirde offence shalbe forthwith expulsed oute of the saide Colledge for euer

No tiplinge in the Colledge

Item I ordayne y^t no tiplinge house shalbee kepte within this Colledge, vnder y^e payne of expulsion of suche persone as shall keepe it.

No begginge.

Item I ordayne that if any of the poore of this Colledge shalbee founde begginge either at or about y^e Colledge it sealse or elcewheare abroad y^e same shall for y^e firste offence lose XVIII^d for y^e seconde offence VI^s to bee deducted and deuided, as y^e saide forfeitures, for refuzall to laboure before, And for the thirde offence shalbee forthwith expulsed y^e saide Colledge for eu^r And for euery of y^e Laste offence committed by any childe of any of y^e poore of y^e saide Colledge y^e parente and M^r or M^{rs} shall lose XII^d to bee deducted and deuided as is laste aforesaide.

No swearinge

Item I ordayne y^t if any of y^e poore of this Colledge shall at any tyme, after y^e firste three monthes nexte ensuinge y^e tyme of their admiffion into y^e same Colledge, swear any manner of blasphemous or unlawfull othe y^e same shall loose for euery suche offence II^d y^e saide forfeiture

feture to bee deducted and devided as y^e forfeitures for refuzall to labour. And y^e y^e parente and M^r or M^{rs} shall aunswer for y^e like offence of y^eir childe or seruaut as is aforesaide.

A Badge

Item I ordayne, y^t euery one of y^e poore of y^e Colledge and euery theire Children and seruantes shall dailie weare vpon y^eir righte shoulder y^e Cognizaunce of the Colledge, provided for y^t purpose, and that so apparauntly, that they maie bee discerned thereby wheresoeuer they shall become vpon payne to forfeite for euery tyme y^t they shalbee in other sorte founde abroade VI^d to bee deducted and devided as y^e forfeitures for refuzall to labour: And the parente and M^r or M^{rs} to be charged for the Childe and Seruante as is aforesaide.

Raylinge

Item I ordayne that none of y^e poore of this Colledge, shall geue any raylinge tearme or vncharitable speache, to any other of the poore of the same Colledge vnder y^e paine of VI^d for euery suche offence, the saide forfeiture to bee deducted and devided in suche sorte, as the forfeitures for refuzall to labour: And y^t none of y^e poore of this Colledge shall geue any blowe or stripe, to any other of y^e poore of y^e same Colledge, vnder y^e paine of forfeiture of one whole monethes pension for y^e firste offence to bee deducted and devided as is laste abouesaide, and for y^e seconde offence to bee expulsed for euer oute of y^e saide Colledge:

Not eligible

Item I ordayne that if any of the poore of this Colledge, shalbe expulsed this Colledge for any of y^e offences aforesaide, y^e same shall neu^r after bee re^d into y^e saide Colledge againe

Glasse windowes

Item I ordayne that y^e glasse Windowes of eache Lodginge shalbee repaired frome tyme to tyme at the Charges of suche as shall lye therein the same Charge to bee deducted by the Paymaister aforesaide at his Daye of Pencyon.

Not to buye The Buildinges

Item I ordayne that none of the poore of this Colledge shall vnder the payne of expulsion oute of the saide Colledge

Colledge for euer take upon them wthoute the speciall
lisence in writinge of y^e President and gouernors of y^e
same Colledge, firste therein and obtained, to breake any
part of y^e Brickewoorke, or Tilewoorke of y^e said Col-
ledge, or to cutt any of y^e timber woorke in y^e rooffe
flowers or particons thereof vnder coullour to amende
their lodginge or for any other cause or pretence whatfo-
euer

The husbände and the Wiffe

Item vnder y^e name of y^e poore of this Colledge, y^e
warden and Subwardens of y^e saide Colledge, beein in all
theis ordenaunces ment and comprehended: And where
the husbände and y^e wife receaue pencon as one parson
onely, there the offence of y^e one shalbe iudged the offence
of the other and for suche offence of any one of them as
is by theis Ordenaunces punishable with expulsion, they
both shalbe expulsed y^e same Colledge

Judgemente.

Item I ordayne that y^e paymaistr of y^e Colledge shall
haue power at eache pencyon daye to iudge of all y^e for-
feitures of mony aforesaide that dooe not surmounte y^e
some of XVIII^d for any one forfeiture so y^t hee dooe it
in y^e house of prayer wthin y^e saide Colledge vpon suche
pencyon daye and in y^e sighte and hearing of so many of
y^e poor as wilbe p^ute thereat, And y^t hee also callinge
vnto him y^e Viccar or minister of Saincte Sauours, or
elce one of y^e Churchwardens, one of the sydemen, or
one of y^e Constables there) shall heare and determyne in
theire presence in y^e saide place, and vppon any such pen-
cyon day all y^e forfeitures y^t are by y^el^s ordenaunces ap-
pointed, and y^t dooe not surmounte VI^d for any one for-
feiture: And shall for euery suche offence as is pu-
nishable with expulcyon by theis ordenaunces, geue open
admonicon to y^e parties offendinge, and thereof make
entry in his pencon booke vppon the heade of y^e saide
party, to y^e ende y^t vppon the third offence the same partie
maie bee accordingly expulsed oute of y^e same Colledge.
And y^t all offences punnishable wth expulsion by theis
laws and ordynaunces shalbe harde and determined by y^e
wardens and gouernors of y^e saide Colledge and by none
other

Readings of theis ordenaunces

Item I ordayne that y^e paymaistr shall twice yearly for
euer (that is to saye) vpon the pencon dayes that shalbee
the

Q

the firste or seconde daye of Maye and of January openlye
reade and publishe theise lawes and ordenaunces to y^e
poor of y^e said Colledge in the house of prayer there.

The order, of the Landes

Item for y^e better order and goumente of y^e Landes,
poselsions and reuenewes of this Colledge, and for y^e
continewall reparacon and maintenaunce as well of y^e
Colledge howse it sealf; as also of all y^e howses and
buildinges now beinge vpon the saide Landes.

Firste I ordayne y^t the Saide Wardens and gouerno^{rs}
beinge for y^e tyme gouerno^{rs} of the Saide Colledge, shall
receaue all y^e reuenewes of y^e landes of y^e saide Colledge
and y^e same shall bestowe and keepe in y^e cheste pertayn-
ing to y^e saide Colledge, and remayning in y^e Veffrye
vntill they shall haue cause to disburse y^e same vpon the
reparacons, pencons, fees, or other affaires of y^e saide Col-
ledge, and shall at the ende of eache yeare geue a true ac-
counte of their receiptes and expences in y^t behalfe to the
wardens and Gouernours nexte followinge, and shall then
also in their preasence deliuer ou^r into y^e handes of their
Successo^{rs} all suche somes of mony, as shall then remayne
vndisbursed together with their seuerall keyes of that
cheste, y^e one parte of y^e Colledge scale and all y^e eui-
dences bookes and writings pertayninge to the saide Col-
ledge, and remayninge in y^e saide Cheste.

The paymaister.

Item I ordayne y^t the gouerno^{rs} of all the saide Col-
ledge, or a clarke at their appointement, or rente ga-
therer, for y^e tyme beinge, shall bee paymaister of y^e saide
Colledge and shall monethly paye ouer, to eache of y^e
poore of y^e said Colledge y^e some of VI^s VIII^d at y^e saide
Colledge vppon y^e firste or seconde daye of eache vsuall
moneth of y^e Callender as is aforesaide, so y^t there shalbee
twelue pencyon dayes yearly:

The fees to officers

Item I ordayne y^t when it shall please God either by
y^e giifte of good menn, or by purchase of the gouerno^{rs}
aforesaide y^t the reuenewe of this Colledge dooe amounte
to y^e some of * poundes ouer and aboue all due
charges and reprizes and ouer and besides the Colledge
house and other duties reserued oute of w^{ch} saide some of
poundes yearely is to bee deducted for the
pencyons

* We cannot pass over these blanks without observing, they appear
to be erasures.

pencyons of y^e saide XVI poore persones and so y^e yearly some of poundes is lefte and remaineth:

I ordayne that oute of y^e laste saide some, theis fees followinge shalbee yearly geuen paide and allowed (viz)

Firste to y^e Lorde chiefe Justice of y^e common please beinge for y^e tyme presidente of y^e saide Colledge one payre of gloues of y^e price of III^l IIII^d the yeare yearly vpon the firste daye of Michaelmas tearme at his howse or Chamber in London, and y^e same to bee presented by him or any one of the poore of y^e same Colledge, y^e the gouerno^{rs} or paymaister shall appointe:

Item to the gouerno^{rs} of the Colledge y^e some of twentie shillinges yearly to bee spent by y^e^m amoungest theire bretheren, the vestrymen at y^e tyme of theire accomptes of y^e receiptes and paymentes of the saide Colledge

Item y^e paymaisters of y^e saide Colledge, or y^e gouernours thereof for theire paynes takinge for y^e tyme beeing XXX^s yearly; and if there bee any other officer chozen by the gouernours hereafter for y^e better ouer sighte and well vsinge of the saide Colledge y^eⁿ theire fees and wages to bee rated by y^e gouerno^{rs} of y^e saide Colledge.

A Clarke to keepe y^e bookes of account

Item to a Clarke to keepe theire Bookes of accompte as well in receiptes as paymentes the some of XXVI^l VIII^d yearly;

The ouerplus of the Rentes:

Item to y^e Minister or incumbent y^e shalbee residente vpon the Church of Sainte Sauours the somme of tenn shillinges yearly, so longe only as hee shall take any speciall paynes to instructe y^e poore of y^e Colledge in y^e needefull pointe of true religion.

Item to one of y^e Constables or to some other honeste man wthin the Parrishe inhabetinge neere to y^e Colledge howse, at y^e choyce of y^e paymaister fve shillinges yearly to y^e intende that hee shall frome tyme to tyme informe the saide paymaister at eache pencyon day of y^e disorders of y^e poore psons there if any suche shall happen.

The ouplus Of the Rentes

Item I ordayne y^e after theise seuerall fees thus discharged the remaynder of y^e saide yearly Receiptes shalbee kepte in y^e Colledge Cheste remayninge in y^e vestrie of y^e parrishe Church of Sainte Sauio^{rs} to thintente y^e with the same y^e buildinges of y^e Colledge howses maie bee frome

frome tyme to tyme and competently maintaiued as well in y^e tilinge as otherwise by the discretion of y^e saide gouerno^r and to thintente also y^t wth such porsions thereof as shall remaine after all suche needefull repacons donne and made either y^e Children of the poore of this Colledge maie bestowed into seruice with honest artificers, or elce y^e moste needy Amongeste y^e poore them sealues may bee releueed ouer and besides theire pencons, And y^e resedue if there bee any to bee bestowed in Billetes faggotte and Coles for y^e reliefe of all the XVI poore persones as to y^e wisdomes and discretions of y^e saide Gouverno^r shall seeme moste fitt and conuenient, And also that all suche somes of mony as shall growe in and by y^e vocations of y^e poore (viz) betweene y^e death of one and placinge of another shalbee likewise and in no other manner spent and employed. Prouided also y^t if there bee any mony yett remaininge ouer and aboue all y^e former orders Then I ordayne it shalbee to the buyinge of them gownes and other necessaries as to y^e wisdomes of y^e saide Gouvernours shall seeme meete and conueniente:

Visitation.

Item I ordayne y^t the saide M^r Wardens beinge y^e Gouverno^r of y^e saide Colledge, shall once in y^ere year (at the leaste) vppon some pension daye, resorte in pson to y^e saide Colledge, and there vewe and consider as well y^e estate of y^e poore, as also of y^e necessities of y^e Colledge howse and buildinge it seaffe or as often as they will y^em sealues.

Demises of the Landes.

Finally I ordayne that y^e Landes and posseisions of this Colledge shall frome tyme to tyme be lett oute and demised for yeares to honeste and sufficiente psones that will inhabitt thereupon and that to the beste aduantage and emprouement in yearely rente y^t (with good conscience) maie bee, or elce with suche other as y^e change of tymes shall require, and the wisdomes and discretions of the Presidente and gouerno^r shall deuise for the moste benefite of y^e Godly poore, for whose reliefe they are chiefly (nexte to y^e glorie of God) geuen and appointed And for y^e feedinge and clothing of whome, if they shall faithfully trauell I assure them y^t they shall feede and cloathe oure sauoure Christe him seaffe. To whome with the father and the holy spirit three persones and one God, be all thanckes and glory for euer amen:

19. JOHN

19. JOHN TREHEARNE.

This monument is adorned with two square columns, and entablement of the Corinthian order, the demi-portrait of a man and woman, between which is placed a tablet of black marble, and on the base in relief is two men, two women, and two infants, all in devout postures; for his children at the top is a wing'd death's head, and on the above tablet of black marble this inscription:

An epitaph upon John Trehearne, gentleman porter to
King James the First.

Had kings a power to lend their subjects breath,
Trehearne, thou shouldst not be cast down by Death;
Thy royal master still would keep thee then,
But length of days are beyond reach of men;
Nor wealth, nor strength, nor great mens love can ease
The wound death's arrows make, for thou hast these.
In thy king's court, good place to thee is given,
Whence thou shalt go to the king's court in heaven.

Arms. Azure, a cheveron between three hearns, or, on a canton of the second, three bars furmounted of a lion rampant, gules. Crest on a wreath of his colours, a demi-griffon holding a fleur-de-lis, or; Trehearne single; Trehearne impaled with gules, a fess between three lozenges, or.

20. Alderman HUMBLE.

This is a stately monument, adorned with
R pyramidal

pyramidal figures, supported by balls, each having a balloon, pilasters, and arch, under which are the images of the Alderman in his formalities, and his two wives, and below are his children, all in kneeling postures. On the north side this inscription :

Peter Humble, gentleman, dedicates this monument to the pious memory of Richard Humble, Alderman of London, and Margaret his wife, daughter to John Pierfon of Nathing, in the county of Essex, gentleman, by whom he had issue two sons, John who died young, and the above-named Peter, now living; also four daughters, Catharine, Weltham, Margaret, and Elizabeth, who survived the other three, and was interred with her father, April 13, 1616. Richard left Isabel, his second wife widow, who was the daughter of Richard Kichinman of Henley, in the county of York, gentleman, bequeathing to the poor of this parish 5*l.* 4*s.* per annum, for ever, out of the tenements adjoining to the south side of the Three Crown Gate, Southwark.

And on the north side these lines;

Like to the damask rose you see
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had,
Even so is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done:
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, and man he dies.

Arms fable,* a buck trippant, or, and a chief indented of the second; a demi buck's head, or, collared fable.

21. JAMES

* Now painted azure.

21. JAMES SHAW.

This is a table monument of black and white marble, with an open pediment, in which is placed the arms of the deceased, the whole resting on a death's head.

Mr. James Shaw departed this life the 18th day of February, in the year 1670. Within the rails, by the communion table, lies interred the body of Mr. James Shaw, and his wife Mrs. Alice Shaw, who departed this life the 13th day of November, 1693, aged 84 years. Also the body of her nephew, Captain Joseph Williams, and his daughter Alice Shaw Overman,* wife of William Overman, gent. who departed this life the 28th day of December, 1697, aged 26 years and 10 days.

Memento mori.

Arms. Or, a cheveron between three fusils ermines. Crest, on a helmet and wreath of his colours, six arrows in saltire gules, feathered and headed, or, tied of the first.

22. Steps leading to the Belfry.

23. Reading Desk and Pulpit.

24. Mr. BLISS.

This monument is of white marble, veined with blue; the figures are the bust of the deceased under a canopy, the curtains whereof are

R 2

tied

* In Pepper-alley at the east end of the church, are built eight alms-houses, and endowed at the expence of Mrs. Alice Shaw Overman, for the benefit of four widows and four maidens, anno 1771.

tied up, on each side the bust is a weeping Fial, also ornamented with cherubims, cartouches, and death's heads; on a pediment, between two lamps, the arms and crest of this gentleman, impal'd with those of his wife's. On the base this inscription :

To the memory of Richard Blifs of this parish, a faithful friend, and most affectionate husband, his wife Elizabeth, out of a just sense of her loss, hath caused this monument to be erected as the last testimony of her love; he died suddenly the 4th of August, and was buried underneath the 12th of the same month, A. D. 1703, Ætat, 67, conjug. 29. Also Dame Elizabeth Mathews, wife of the aforesaid Richard Blifs, and relict of Sir George Mathews, Kt. who departed this life the 10th of January 1729-30, in the 79th year of her age.

Arms. Argent on a bend, cottised azure, three garbes or, impaled sable, a cheveron or, between three escallop shells argent; crest a garb, as in the arms.

25. Image of a Knight Templar.

This is in a cumbent posture with his sword drawn, which he holds cross his breast; at his feet is a lion; the image is of wood (and is reckoned to be well executed) painted stone colour. It would have been more proper to have placed it on an altar tomb.

26. Dr. LOCKYER.

This tomb is of black and white marble, and decorated

decorated with columns, entablature, and arch
pediment of the Ionic order; the deceased is
here represented in full proportion, reposing his
head on his right hand, and in the left a book,
intimating thereby his intense application to
study: at his feet a cherub; at the back of the
monument on black, in gold letters, these verses;

Here Lockyer lies interr'd, enough; his name,
Speaks one hath few competitors in fame,
A name so great, so gen'ral it may scorn
Inscriptions, which do vulgar tombs adorn,
A diminution 'tis to write in verse,
His eulogies, which most men's mouths rehearse;
His virtues, and his pills, are so well known
That envy can't confine them under stone,
But they'll survive his dust and not expire,
Till all things else, at th' universal fire,
This verse is lost; his pills embalm him safe,
To future times, without an epitaph.

Deceased April 26, A. D. 1672, aged 72.

Arms. Azure, a chevron between three
dragons heads, creazed, or.

27. Sir RICHARD HOW, Knight.

This is a plain table monument of black
marble, on which are the arms and crest of Sir
Richard, and this inscription:

Near this place is buried Sir Richard How, knight
and alderman, and sheriff of the City of London, colonel
of the regiment of the Borough of Southwark, and always
elected member to serve in parliament for the said Borough;
and here also lyeth Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the said
Sir Richard How, who was 52 years the wife of Thomas
Lowfield

Lowfield, of the county of Surry; she departed this life the 23d of February, 1725, in the 71st year of her age. Here also lyeth the said Thomas Lowfield, Esq. who died the 29th of October, 1732, aged 87.

Arms. Or, a fess ingrailed between three wolf's heads, crazed sable; crest out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi wolf fable.

28. Hollow Pillar, which descends from the Roof.

29. JOHN GOWER, Esq.

This is a beautiful monument in the Gothic stile, covered with three arches, the roof within springing into many angles, under which lies the statue of the deceased, in a long purple gown; on his head a coronet of roses, resting on three folios thus titled, *Vox Clamantis*, *Speculum Meditantis*, and *Confessio Amantis*. About his neck a collar of SS's, and his feet resting on a lion; over which, on the side of the monument, is his arms, pendant by the dexter corner, from a very antique cap (called by the French a *Chappeau*) whereon is placed his crest; and was thus borne by those who exercised on foot, in jousts and tournaments.* At the back are three figures of women painted with ducal coronets on their heads, representing Charity, Mercy, and Pity, adorned

* Or tilting, a royal sport with spears or lances, formerly much used, but now obsolete.

adorned with scrolls of gold, on which is wrote
the following lines ;

*Pour ta Pitie Jesu regarde
Et tiens cest Ame en sauve Garde.*

For thy pity, Jesu, have regard,
And put this soul in safeguard.

*Oh, bon Jesu, faite Mercy,
Al' Ame dont le Corps gist icy.*

O good Jesu, shew thy mercy to the soul whose body
lies here.

*En toy qui es Filtz de Dieu le Pere.
Sauve soit qui gist sours cest Pierre.*

In thee who art the Son of God the Father, be he saved
that lyes under this stone.

And below them this,

*Armigeri scutum nihil a modo fert tibi tutum,
Reddidit immolatum, morti generali tributum,
Spiritus exutum se gaudeat esse solutum,
Est ubi virtutum, Regnum sine labe statutum.*

Under the statue, the following inscription :

Hic jacet Johannes Gower, Armiger, Anglorum Poeta celeberrimus, ac huic sacro Edificio Benefactor, insignis, temporibus Edw. III. et Rich. II.

John Gower, to whose name it is sacred,*
being very gracious with Henry the Fourth, in
his time carried the name of the only poet. His
verses were full of good and grave morality;
but while he affected altogether the French
phrase

* Peacham's Complete Gent.

phrase and words, he made himself too obscure to his reader. He only published the above-mentioned three books; that titled *Vox Clamantis*, treateth of the unfortunate reign of Richard the Second. He died anno 1402; he was descended from * Sir Robert Gower, Knight of Braborne in Kent. By the collar about the neck of his statue, it appears he was created an esquire by patent; for all those, thus made, were invested with a silver collar of SS's, and first instituted by Richard the Second, and the coronet of roses, as being chief of poets; but now more commonly used of laurel. For the style of his writing, take the following verses (by way of essay) in his *Vox Clamantis*.

*Principio Regis oritur transgressio legis
Quo fortuna cadit et humus retrogata vadit,
Quomodo surrexit populus, quem non bene rexit,
Tempus adhuc plangit, super hec quod Chronica tangit.
Stultorum vile cepit concilium juvenile,
Et sectam senium decrevit esse rejectam,
Tunc accusare quosdam presumpsit avaræ,
Unde catallorum gazas spoliavit eorum.*

Englified thus. †

When this King first began to reigne
The laws neglected were,

Wherefore

* Wever's funeral monuments. Salmon in his *View of the English Peerage*, makes this poet (John Gower) to be one of the ancestors to the present Lord Gower now Earl of Gower, whereas that earl is descended from a Yorkshire family, whose arms are barry of eight argent and gules, over all a cross fleury sable.

† Stow's Chronicle.

Wherefore good fortune him forsooke
 And th' earth did quake for fear,
 The people also whome he poll'd *
 Against him did rebell,
 The tyme doth yet bewayle the woos,
 That Chronicles doe of tell,
 To the foolyshe counsell of the lewde
 And younge, he did receyve;
 And grave advice of aged heads,
 He did rejeſt and leave,
 And then for greedy thirſt of coyne,
 Some ſubjectes he accuſde,
 To gayne theyr goodes into his hands,
 Thus he the realm abuſde.

And, in another place of the ſame book:

*O Speculum mundi, quod debet in auro refundi,
 Ex quo proviſum ſapiens acuit ſibi viſum,
 Cum male viventes, Deus odit in orbe regentes,
 Eſt qui peccator, non eſt poteſt dominator.
 Richardo teſte, finis probat hoc manifeſte,
 Sic diſſinita fuit regia fors ſtabilita
 Regis ut eſt vita, Chronica ſtabat ita.*

English'd thus:

O myrrour for the worlde mete
 Whyche ſhouldſte in golde be beete,
 By whyche all wyſe men, by forſyght,
 Theyr prudent wyttſ may whette;
 Lo God dothe hate ſuch rulers as
 Here viciously doo lyve:
 And none ought rule that by theyr lyſe
 Doo yll example gyne,
 As this King Richard wytnesseſth well,
 His ende this playne dothe ſhowe,
 For God allotted him ſuch ende,
 And ſent him ſo great woo,
 As ſuch a lyſe deſervde: as by
 The Chronicles thou mayſt knowe.

S

And

* Richard the Second having taxed all men and women of the age of fourteen, and upward, to pay four pence which cauſed the rebellion, begun by Wat Tyler and others, in 1380.

And on Henry the Fourth these verses :

O noble worthy Kyng Henry the fearth,
In whom the gladdē fortune is befall,
The people to govern here upon earth
God hath thee chosē in comfort of us all
The worship of this land which was downfall,
Now stant upright through grace of thy goodness
Which every man is hold for to blefs.

Arms, argent on a cheveron, azure, three
leopards heads, or; crest on a chapeau turn'd
up ermine, a talbot, serjant, proper.

Dr. Johnson, in his History of the English
Language, speaking of Gower, says, he is the
first of our authors who can be said to have
written English, and that he may be considered
as the father of our poetry.

30. Monument of Jane Connop, 1782.

31. Monument of Elizabeth Roberts, 1747.

32. Stairs to the Roof.

33. A door with an ascent of steps to the
Church Yard, which hath been raised more
than five feet above its original level.

34. WILLIAM HARE.

This is a neat table monument of white marble,
on the top is placed an urn, and the table hath
this inscription following.

Near

Near this place lies the body of Mr. William Hare, grocer, of this parish, who departed this life the 19th of August, 1698, in the 42d year of his age. Also the body of Mary his wife, who dyed December the 25th, 1714, aged 55 years. Here lyes interr'd the body of John Hare, the eldest son of the above William and Mary Hare, who departed this life the 5th of June, 1721, in the 38th year of his age.

In grateful memory of them, their son William erected this monument. Here lyes the body of Edward Hare, their youngest son, who died September the 25th, 1772, aged 28 years. Here lies the body of Ann Scott, wife of Thomas Scott, of London, one of the daughters of the above William and Mary Hare; she dyed the 12th of September, 1723, in the 33d year of her age, much lamented by all that knew her. Here lyes the body of the above-said William Hare, who caused this monument to be erected; he died September the 10th, 1728, aged 39 years, leaving issue one son and one daughter.

Arms, or, two bars and a chief dancette, gules. Crest (on the hatchment) a demi-lion rampant, argent.

35. Door Mason'd up.

36. On a pillar is carved the arms of Beaufort; by the remaining sculpture on each side of the arms it appears to be done for strings pendant, and platted in a true-lovers knot from a cardinal's hat placed over them.

37. JOHN SYMONS.

On a table monument of black marble, this inscription:

Monumentum Viri Just.

In memory of John Symons citizen, and white-baker of London, who departed this life the 10th of August, 1625,
S 2 and

and was a good benefactor unto this parish, who gave to the poor 8l. per annum, for ever, to be distributed, on the feast of St. Thomas, before Christmas, and unto St. George's parish in Southwark, the sum of 10l. per annum, for ever, and unto the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in Surrey, the sum of 5l. per annum, for ever; these sums to come unto the said parishes after the decease of his father, Samuel Symons, who yet liveth in the year 1631.

His flesh interr'd, once contained a spirit,
 Who by God's mercy, and his Saviour's merit,
 Departed in that constant hope of trust,
 To reign eternally among the just.
 To live, and die well, was his whole endeavour,
 And in assurance dy'd to live for ever.

Arms, bakers company; in which is omitted
 in the chief two anchors, or.

38. Door to the great Vault, sunk 1703.

In the year 1794, when Mr. James Ferguson was senior-warden, this vault was found, when open, to be very offensive by occasion of the number of bodies buried there, and consequently likely to be injurious to the health of persons who came there to the funerals of their friends; to remedy this evil, indefatigable pains were taken by Mr. Ferguson, who tried many ingenious experiments to introduce a proper currency of air, and a vestry was called to report the success of his expedients.—At this meeting it seemed to be the general opinion, that in future, all bodies that were to be deposited in this vault,

vault, should be buried in leaden coffins; but some doubt arising as to the legality of such an order of vestry, it was agreed to take the opinion of a civilian, which was accordingly done, and a vestry held on Monday, the 3d of February; agreeable to that opinion, an order was made that no person should in future be buried in the great vault without being put in a leaden coffin.

39. Door made in 1676.

Having now taken a view of the different monuments within this venerable pile, endeavouring as far as we have been enabled to correct the errors of former compilers, we shall follow our predecessors by a catalogue of names of persons buried in the church, who have no monuments to distinguish them.

Robert Lillard or *Hilliarde*, Esq; *Margaret* daughter to the Lady *Audley* wife of Sir *Thomas Audley*, * *Margaret* wife of *William Grevel*, Esq; and one of the heirs of *William Spersbutt*, Esq; *William Grevel*, Esq; Dame *Katherine*, wife to *John Stoke*, Alderman; *Robert Marfn*, Esq; *William Vandall*, Esq; Lord *Ospray Farrar*,

* Was Lord Chancellor to King *Henry* 8th and died 1544.

Farrar, Sir George Brewes, Kt. *John Broton*;
Lady Brandon, wife of Sir *Thomas Brandon*, *
William Lord Scales, † *William* Earl Warren, ‡
Dame Maud, wife to Sir *Peter Lewknor*, Dame
Margaret Elrington, one of the heirs of Sir
Thomas Elrington. *John Bowden*, Esq; *Robert*
St. Magill, *John Sandburst*, *John Sturten*, Esq;
Mr. Robert Rouse. These from Stow's Survey.
 Edition 1598."

Robert Buckland, Glover, of whom see the
 verses p. 98. *William Wickham*, bishop of *Lin-*
coln 1584, translated to *Winchester* 1595, died
June 11, in the same year, and was buried under
 a grave stone near the Communion Table, §
 and *Thomas Tong*, || *Clarencieux King at Arms*.

Here were (in 1708) the picture of *Queen* ¶
Elizabeth's monument, with these verses.

St. Peters Church at Westminster
 Her sacred Body doth interr,

Her

* He lived in the first year of the reign of *Henry VIII.*
 † lived in the reign of *Richard II.* ‡ There were three earls
 of this name and title, first in 1067. Second in 1089, and
 third in 1135. § This is not the founder of New College
 in Oxford, whose proper name was *William Long*, a native
 of *Wickham* in *Hampshire*, from whence he obtained the
 name of *William of Wickham*. He was bishop of *Winchester*
 from 1365 to 1405. || He was first *Richmond*, then *Norroy*,
 Herald in *Edward IV.* and lastly *Clarencieux king at arms*
 in the reign of *Henry VII.* ¶ In *Allhallows London-*
wall, *St. Olave's Old Jewry*, and *St. Thomas's South-*
wark, are the pictures of this queen's monument.

Her glorious soul with angels sings,
 Her deeds live patterns here for kings,
 Her love in every heart, hath room,
 This only shadows out her tomb.

In this church (we are told by Mr. Aubrey in his antiquities of the county of Surrey) was interred without any memorial, that eminent dramatic poet Mr. John Fletcher, son to bishop Fletcher of London, who died of the plague the 19th of August, 1625. " When (says Mr. Aubrey) I searched the register of this parish in 1670 for his obit, for the use of Mr. Anthony a'Wood, the parish clerk, aged above 80, told me that he was his taylor, and that Mr. Fletcher staying for a suit of cloaths before he retired into the country, death stopped his journey, and laid him low here : I have heard John Earles, bishop of Salisbury, say, that Mr. Francis Beaumont's chief business was to lop Mr. Fletcher's luxuriant fancy and flowing wit; and the celebrated Waller speaks the highest encomium of him in the following four admirable lines,

I never yet the tragic scene assay'd,
 Deterr'd by thy inimitable Maid ;
 And when I striv'd to reach the comic style,
 Thy Scornful Lady seem'd to mock my toil.

Of this gentleman, much more may be seen in the preface to his and Mr. Beaumont's Works,

Works, published in seven volumes in 8vo. at London in 1711, and in *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and among the lives of the dramatic poets; taken from the two former books, and published at London 1719, 8vo."

To these we must add something of one of our own time who became popular from his particularities, of whom we could insert biographical sketches that would serve to perpetuate his memory, but so little did his public character deserve respect, that we hope for the honour of human nature, he had private virtues which were too secret for discovery by any mortal faculty. On the south side then of this church are deposited, the remains of James Taylor, who died on the second of March, 1792, reputed to be possessed of funded property to the amount of 100,000*l*. He lived for a number of years in a small house in Queen-street, very meanly furnished; he entertained no company, and kept only one female servant; he usually walked about very poorly clad, and his provisions were such scraps as are purchased by those whom necessity compels to live on the refuse of others; he retired to bed by day light to spare the expence of coals and candle. His chief walk was to the Bank of England, from whence

whence, in wet weather, he would watch an opportunity, and beg a seat in the hackney-coach of some person going his way, but was never known to be at the expence of a coach for his own convenience. It is said he did some generous acts towards the settlement of poor relations, and heaven forbid we should attempt to abridge him of any morsel of generosity that an unguarded moment might have betrayed him into. A penurious disposition had, it seems, taught him first to save, and his narrow mode of living soon taught him the art of accumulating, till he became at length possessed of that considerable sum, which a small and improved principal will, in so long a term of years, produce. We cannot close this article without transmitting to posterity the farce of funeral honours on a man of this description; at best, such solemnities are in some instances exceptionable. The remembrance of worth and merit will excite the tributary tear, without the aid of funeral pomp; but when the wretched miser, who long had pined amidst plenty, dropt into the grave, it was cruel to insult his memory with loud peals of laughter at the shew of grandeur, which his heart would have abhorred. It is very well known at this day, and, without the aid of a biographer, is not very likely to be soon forgot, that nearly opposite to old Taylor

T

there

there lived a carpenter and undertaker, a mad and a mischievous wight, attentive enough, however, to the point of business; him it was that conducted the funeral honours, and here we record faithfully when we assert, he buried timber enough in the grave to have made a funeral pile: the bones of several of the old man's relations, that had long been at rest, were disturbed by this restless hind, and redeposited in new coffins. The grave was completely lined with strong planks. The old man was placed in a coffin of a costly nature, and covered with black velvet, and taken to the grave in a hearse drawn by six horses, richly caparisoned in funeral velvets and feathers. A more tumultuous funeral was perhaps never known, and probably it will not gain credit in future times, that a congregation so immense, and a procession so grave and costly, produced not one single tear. The following lines made their appearance about an hour after the funeral, which we take permission to insert, under shelter of a former apology for trifles.

On seeing Mr. TAYLOR's Funeral.

WHY he who living grudg'd his daily bread,
 So deck with costly ornaments now dead?
 Who lock'd his pelf from ev'ry HUNGRY child,
 To lavish it when dead, on HUNGRY WILD*—

O.

* An undertaker, and a very singular character.

Or why with velvet clothe a meagre elf,
 Who living, had no heart to clothe himself?—
 Thus fools grasp wealth, and when within their grave,
 'Tis squander'd, and they're laugh'd at by a KNAVE!!!

By an act of parliament, of the thirty-second year of king Henry the Eighth, 1540, for uniting the two parishes of Saint Margaret and Saint Mary Magdalen, the churchwardens, elected by the parish, were constituted a body corporate, and to whom was granted lands and tenements belonging to the dissolved fraternity of brothers and sisters in Saint Margaret, and other hereditaments belonging to the churchwardens of Saint Margaret; and the church of the monastery of Saint Mary Overy made the parish church, and called by the name of Saint Saviour (which is a rectory, in the gift of the inhabitants); * concerning the state of which, king James the First, by letters patent, bearing date the 12th of April, in the ninth year of his reign, granted the rectory and parsonage impropriate thereof to certain persons, and their heirs, in trust for the wardens of the parish church and their successors: but afterwards, in the reign of king Charles the Second, the parish obtained an act of parliament for the better establishing

* Some doubts exist about the right of the wardens in the disposition of the office of chaplain, of which we shall take occasion to speak in its proper place; but as this is the church account, we here state it as it is delivered to us.

establiſhing and conſtituting the affairs of their church and pariſh, by which the pariſhioners of Saint Saviour's were exonerated from tithes; and to aſſemble yearly in the veſtry-room upon every Tueſday or Wedneſday in Eaſter week, or within fifteen days afterwards, and make an equal pound rate upon all the poſſeſſors and occupiers of all houſes, lands, and tenements, erected or to be erected in the ſame pariſh, to be paid quarterly by even portions, upon demand made thereof by the ſaid wardens, or perſon appointed under their hands and ſeals to collect the ſame; and in caſe of reſuſal or neglect to pay the ſame, to be levied by diſtreſs; and for want of diſtreſs, by imprifonment. And the ſaid wardens ſhall, by even quarterly payments, pay yearly unto each of the two chaplains the yearly ſum of one hundred pounds, unto the ſchoolmaſter of the grammar-ſchool twenty pounds, and to the uſher ten pounds; and the reſidue to be applied to the repairs of the church, and other matters concerning the adminiſtration of church affairs, in ſuch manner as the ſame wardens ſhall ſeem meet.

The churchwardens of this pariſh are fix in number, and are a body corporate, as before is ſtated, and now diſtinguiſhed and called in the veſtry books by the names of—

The

The warden of the great account.

The warden of the general poor.

The warden of the college.

The warden of the bells.

The warden of Newcommen's gift.

The warden of Young, Spratt, and Jackson's gifts.

The first of these has chiefly the care of the affairs of the church, and to whom the revenues and profits thereof is paid. And to each of the other wardens is allotted a particular department of office, for the care and discharge of those charities which the numerous benefactors have liberally bestowed; and what these are, the following statement, made and returned to parliament in the year 1786, pursuant to an act in that behalf passed, will shew.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>William Chambers</i> —in the year 1540, by will to buy coals, a rent charge on buildings in Maidstone Place, in possession of the executors of Wm. Harris or Edward Russel, Esq. ————		2	10 0
<i>Hugh Browker</i> —in the year 1606, by will, one moiety to the grammar-school, and the other to the general poor, payable out of a messuage in Red Lion-Street, Borough, Southwark ————		8	0 0
<i>James Taylor</i> —in the year 1607, by will, to the general poor, payable out of tenements in the Ship Inn, Borough of Southwark ————		4	0 0
<i>John Palin</i> —in the year 1607, gave to the general poor 20 <i>l.</i> for an annuity of ————		2	0 0
			Mr.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Mr. Scragg</i> — in the year 1607, gave to the poor an annuity, payable by the leather seller's company	0	6	8
<i>Richard Humble</i> , and <i>Peter Humble</i> , his son — in 1617, by will, ratified by deed, gave to the general poor, and for cleaning the tomb of the said Richard Humble, a rent charge on messuages near Crown-court, St. Saviour, Southwark, vested in William Clark, and others	5	8	0
<i>Elizabeth Pagett</i> — in the year 1618, gave and paid, by Thomas Emerson, her son, to four poor women, 3d. a week each, 50l. for an annuity of	2	10	0
<i>Thomas Emerson</i> — in the year 1620, by deed, gave to two poor men 1s. a week each, but now given six men, at 3s. per week, charged on a garden plot in Maid-lane, now built upon, and was formerly let at 5l. 4s. now	50	0	0
<i>Edward Hewlett</i> — in the year 1622, by deed, gave to the poor in general a rent charge on a messuage or tenement, called the Swan with two Necks, and another messuage adjoining thereto, in St. Saviour's, Southwark	20	0	0
<i>Jonathan Barford, Esq.</i> — in the year 1672, by will, to buy coals for the poor, gave 50l. for an annuity of	3	0	0
<i>John Bingham</i> — in the year 1624, by will, gave to the poor, land and house, called Lamp Acre, St. George's Fields, now let at 30l. yearly, but 29l. thereof is paid to the churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields	1	0	0
<i>Thomas Emerson</i> , in the year 1620, and <i>John Bingham, Esq.</i> in the year 1624, gave to the poor an annuity yearly for ever, payable out of the Dagger tenements, St. Saviour's, 100l. for an annuity	10	10	0
<i>John Symonds</i> — in the year 1625, by will, gave to the poor on St. Thomas's Day, issuing out of a farm at Sheere, in Surrey	8	0	0
			<i>John</i>

<i>John Mayhew</i> —in the year 1625, gave to the poor, paid by the churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's	£.	s.	d.
	1	0	0
<i>Henry Smith, Esq.</i> —in the year 1628, by two several deeds, ratified by will and act of parliament, gave to the poor, for cloathing poor men and women, payable out of an estate at Becks Hill, in Suffex, vested in trustees	28	0	0
<i>Robert Buckland</i> —in the year 1647, by deed, gave to the poor in general a messuage or tenement at Dartford, in Kent, 20 <i>l.</i> yearly, 2 <i>l.</i> of which is payable to the churchwardens for their trouble	18	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> —in the year 1639, by deed, gave to ten poor men 10 <i>s.</i> each, on Christmas day, 100 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	5	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> —in the year 1628, by deed, gave to eight pensioners 9 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ per week each, payable out of Marden farm, at Haresfield, in Kent	16	0	8
<i>Thomas Marshall</i> —in the year 1630, gave, to clothe six poor women, 100 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	6	0	0
<i>Elizabeth Marshall</i> —in the year 1630, gave, to clothe six poor boys, 100 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	6	0	0
<i>King Charles I.</i> —in the year 1630, gave to the poor, for coals, 100 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	6	0	0
<i>Sufannah Soames</i> —in the year 1632, gave to the poor 30 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	1	10	0
<i>Mark House</i> —in the year 1638, gave to the poor money to purchase land, of the yearly value of 18 <i>l.</i> of which the following, a farm at Sydenham, in Kent, 360 <i>l.</i>	25	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> —in the same year, gave to twelve poor people, on St. Thomas's Day, payable out of lands at Stratford, in Essex, belonging to and vested in the embroiderers company of London	2	0	0
<i>John Hayman</i> —in the year 1646, by will, gave to the poor, to buy coals and other purposes, two messuages at Barnet, in Middlesex, at 11 <i>l.</i> a year, out of which 3 <i>l.</i>			

is

	£.	s.	d.
is paid to merchant taylors company and others	8	0	0
<i>John Hayman</i> — in the same year, by will, to buy coals for the poor, 50 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	2	0	0
<i>Sir John Fenner, knt.</i> — in the year 1632, by will, gave to the poor and sick, to buy Bibles, a tenth part of a farm at Ipswich, in Suffolk—trustees, the churchwardens of ten parishes	13	18	0
<i>Ditto</i> — in the same year, by will, gave, to buy coals for the poor, 50 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	2	0	0
<i>Ralph Hansome</i> — in the year 1653, by will, gave to the poor, vested in the ironmongers company	5	0	0
<i>Lord Bishop of Winchester</i> — in the year 1671, gave to the poor, to buy coals yearly, 100 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	5	0	0
<i>Ralph Carter</i> — in the year 1615, by will, gave to five poor persons, not pensioners, on Good Friday, 20 <i>s.</i> a-piece yearly, out of lands at Marlborough, in Wilts	5	0	0
<i>Richard Middleton</i> — in the year 1677, by will, gave to poor widows and fatherless chil- dren 100 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	6	0	0
<i>Sufannah Scott</i> — in the year 1677, gave to the poor, to buy bread, 100 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	5	0	0
<i>Dorothy Appleby</i> — in the year 1681, founded a free English school, and paying the mas- ter, charged on several tenements in Fishmongers-alley, St. Saviour's, South- wark, vested in Messrs. Hooke and Chitty	20	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> — in the same year, gave to release poor prisoners for debt, charged on said te- nements, vested in the same	20	0	0
<i>Ditto</i> — in the year 1692, gave to the college in St. Saviour's, for coals, charged on said tenements, and vested in the same	3	0	0
<i>Barnard Hyde</i> — in the year 1689, gave to eigh- teen poor widows and maids, once in every ten years, payable by the salters company, 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	0	9	0
<i>Stephen Littlebaker</i> — in the year 1689, gave to the			

the poor yearly, vested in the tallow- chandlers company	£.	s.	d.
<i>A Gentleman unknown</i> —in the year 1696, gave to the poor, to be distributed in January yearly, 100 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	2	8	0
<i>Grace Loveday</i> —in the year 1696, gave to the poor, to buy bread on St. John's Day, yearly, 50 <i>l.</i> for an annuity	5	0	0
<i>John Banks</i> —in the year 1716, by will, gave to ten poor people of this parish 25 <i>l.</i> per annum; after the redemption of a cer- tain mortgage for 10,000 <i>l.</i> which is not yet discharged, out of his estate in Westminster, vested in the haberdashers company.	2	10	0
<i>William Mason</i> —in the year 1723, gave, by will, to the poor 400 <i>l.</i> for an annuity; vested in the churchwardens and overseers, one moiety each	16	0	0
<i>Lady Mathews</i> —in the year 1730, by will, gave to the poor to buy bread per ann. a rent charge out of her estate in the Park, Southwark, vested in her executors or trustees	5	0	0
<i>Mary Reading</i> —in the year 1755, by will, gave to build two houses for two poor per- sons, and which have since been built and inhabited, 50 <i>l.</i>			
<i>John Speery</i> , in the year 1761, by will, gave 60 <i>l.</i> and <i>Ephraim Allen</i> , in the year 1778, gave 50 <i>l.</i> to buy bread for the poor, to be given away on Christmas Day—in the three per cent. consols, in the name of the church-wardens	4	4	8
<i>Edward Specke</i> —in the year 1766, by will, gave to poor housekeepers, not receiving pa- rish alms, 41 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> —in the three per cent. consols, Bank annuities, in the name of the accountant general of the court of Chancery	12	7	8
<i>Jane Gatland</i> —in the year 1752, by will, gave to five poor widows, half yearly, 600 <i>l.</i> Bank stock, standing in the name of the wardens	36	5	10
			<i>Jane</i>

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Jane Catland</i> — in the year 1752, by will, gave to two other widows, after the death of certain nominees, 200 <i>l.</i> East India stock, which have since taken place —	16	0	0
<i>Thomas Cure</i> — in the year 1584, by letters patent, founded a college for sixteen poor men and women, several messuages in St. Saviour's, then of the value of 69 <i>l.</i> a year, for sixteen poor persons, 20 <i>d.</i> a week each, but now, by increase of rents and other benefactions, amounts to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each person —	24	4	8
<i>Edward Hewlett</i> — in the year 1622, by deed, gave to the college poor the remainder of a messuage, called the Swan with two Necks, and Dagger Tenements —	60	0	0
<i>Ann Austin</i> — in the year 1624, by feofment, gave to the poor, and for repairs of the church, two houses in St. Saviour's church-yard —	24	0	0
<i>Henry Jackson</i> — in the year 1660, by will, gave, to build two houses for two poor people, and towards their maintenance, a rent charge upon a house in Bishopsgate-street, paid by Mr. Page —	10	0	0
<i>Henry Young</i> — in the year 1690, by will, gave, to build two alms-houses for two poor people, 1 <i>s.</i> each weekly, and which has been built, payable out of a messuage, No. 223, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, vested in Mr. Hearne, the representative of Young, 60 <i>l.</i> —	5	4	0
<i>Henry Spratt</i> — in the year 1708, by will, gave, to build two alms-houses for two poor people of the Clink Liberty, payable out of houses in Tichborne-court, St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex —	10	0	0
<i>Elizabeth Newcomen</i> — in the year 1674, by will, gave, to clothe twenty poor women, and for cloathing, teaching, and binding out poor children, several messuages in Snow's Fields and Borough High-street, in the county of Surrey —	14	2	6
			<i>John</i>

John Collett, Esq.—May 9, 1711, by will, gave, £. s. d.
for cloathing, teaching, and binding
poor children apprentices, several mel-
luages in Three Crane-yard, in the Bo-
rough High-street, vested in trustees 115 9 0

Edward Alleyn—in the year 1620. by letters pa-
tent, founded Dulwich college, two of
the poor brethren, one of the poor
sisters, and three of the poor scholars out
of this parish, and ten alms-houses or
rooms for the reception of five poor
men and five poor women, from whence
they are to be taken into the college at
Dulwich, as vacancies happen; and or-
dained, that out of the revenues of the
lands which he gave to the college, there
should be given to the said poor men
and women 6d. a week each, amounting
to 13l. and gowns once in two years.—
But neither of these has been received
for many years, owing, as it is said, to
an insufficiency in the fund.

N. B. To secure the pecuniary benefac-
tions, have purchased out of mortmain,
13 Charles II. lands and tenements of
the yearly value of 100l. and upwards.

There are several other pecuniary be-
nefactions, which seem only to have
been temporary, and all expired.

Daniel Newman—in the year 1607, gave, to buy
coals, 10l. for an annuity ——— 1 0 0

Mr. Wright—in the year 1631, gave, to buy
coals, 20l. for an annuity ——— 1 0 0

Grace Richardson, and The City of London, in the
year 1631, gave, for a stock to buy coals,
40l. for an annuity ——— 2 8 0

Stephen Scudamore—in the year 1584, by will,
gave, to buy faggots, an annuity, vested
in the vintners company ——— 1 0 0

George Cure—gave, to buy bread, tenements in
Chequer-alley, vested in the governors
of the free grammar-school ——— 2 0 0
U 2 Chamber

Chamber of London — To the poor, his majesty's
annual bounty, and parochial collections,
about — — — — — 26 0 0

WARDEN OF THE GREAT ACCOUNT :

*Estate and Revenues thereof, which seem to be the
Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments, be-
longing to the dissolved Fraternity in St. Mar-
garet's, and for securing pecuniary Benefactions.*

	£.	s.	d.
Executors of <i>William Coffin, Esq.</i> pay yearly, by quarterly payments, for the messuages and ap- purtenances, (late Malynes) which they oc- cupy and hold of this parish, under a lease, bearing date the 25th day of March, 1776, for the term of sixty-one years, clear of taxes, and expires Lady-Day, 1837 — — — — —	54	0	0
<i>Edward Stone</i> pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for certain messuages, occupied by Foster Greenwell, Francis Mafon, and Widow Wil- son, in Compter-street, and which he holds by lease, bearing date the 29th day of September, the term of forty-one years, clear of taxes, for and expires Michaelmas 1804 — — — — —	40	0	0
<i>Elizabeth Pinfold</i> (late Richard Somersell) of Pa- radise-row, Lambeth, pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for certain messuages, situate in and adjoining to College Chapel, in Park-street, in the parish of St. Saviour's, which she held by a lease, granted to Mr. Summerfell, which expires the 29th day of September, 1804 — — — — —	30	0	0
<i>Benjamin Waple</i> pays yearly, by quarterly pay- ments, for tenements on Bankside, by lease, bearing date the — day of — for the term of — years, clear of taxes — — — — —	9	0	0
<i>John Smith</i> pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for a tenement which he occupies at Bankend, by lease, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1782, for the term of 21½ years, clear of taxes. — Expires Lady-Day, 1804 — — — — —	20	0	0
Richard			

<i>Richard Smith</i> pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for certain tenements, which he holds by two leases, granted to his mother, Mrs. Rachel Smith, for a term of 36 and 41 years, clear of taxes, 20 <i>l.</i> and 12 <i>l.</i> both of which expire Lady-Day, 1804	—	32	0	0
<i>Executors of Henry Thrale, Esq.</i> pay yearly, by quarterly payments, for the water-works on Bankside, which they hold by lease, granted to Mr. Thrale the 25th day of March, 1763, for the term of 61 years, clear of taxes.—Expires Lady-Day, 1824	—	22	10	0
<i>Chamberlayne Goodwin</i> , late Jeremiah Crutchley, Esq. pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for a piece of ground at the front of the dwelling-house, where stables and coach-house is held by lease, bearing date the 25th day of March, 1765, for the term of 41 years, clear of taxes, and expires Lady-Day, 1806	—	3	0	0
<i>Richard Dowling</i> pays yearly, for the farm he occupies at Shere, in Surrey, (called Purser's Farm) by a lease, commencing the 29th of September, 1775, for the term of 21 years, and expires at Michaelmas 1796, clear of taxes	—	36	0	0
<i>Ambrose Austin</i> , (late Thomas Austin) pays yearly for Heresfield Farm, at Mardon, near Maidstone, in Kent, which he holds by lease, which commences the 29th day of September, 1775, for the term of 21 years, clear of taxes.—Expires Michaelmas 1796	—	70	0	0
<i>N. B.</i> The parish holds this farm of the dean and chapter of Rochester, upon lease, granted for the term of 21 years, removeable every seven years, by paying a fine of and an annual rent of 7 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> The last lease expires the 24th day of June, 1792:				
<i>John Taylor, Esq.</i> pays yearly, for the back part of the late Bull's Head Tavern, now occupied by Mr. Joshua Lockwood, commences Lady-Day, 1735, clear of taxes. Term of years, 61. Expires 1796	—	11	0	0
<i>Watson Piddington</i> pays yearly, for a house, No. 1, in St. Saviour's Church-yard	—	12	0	0
<i>George Smith</i> , ditto, No. 2, clear of taxes	—	12	0	0
<i>Charles</i>				

Charles Gilbert pays yearly, by quarterly payments, for the house and ground in St. George's Fields, by lease from this parish, which expires the 25th of March, 1793, 30*l.* But this being the gift of Mr. Bingham, the whole rent, except 1*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields, so that the parish can never be benefited more than ——— 1 0 0

BANK STOCK.

Jane Gatland, by her will, bearing date the 12th day of November, 1752, left to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of this parish, 500*l.* Bank Stock, which now is advanced to 60*l.* and stands in that flock, "The church-wardens of St. Saviour's." The interest or dividends thereof to be paid twice in every year to and amongst five poor widows of this parish, who have been but once married, and are 45 years of age and upwards, and are of the communion of the church of England. Annual produce thereof ——— 42 6 6

EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Jane Gatland, by her said will, left 200*l.* East-India Stock, for two like widows, which annually produces ——— 16 0 0

N. B. The dividends on the first of these stocks is to be received by a letter of attorney, under the common seal of this parish, which the Bank will supply; but the East-India Stock will, for some time at least, be attended with more trouble, as the same stands in the following manner, the survivors of which must always execute such letter of attorney, to wit,

Rev. John Smith, and William Day, chaplains.—Churchwardens for the time being, John Johnson, Henry Carpenter, James Slade, John Perkins, Joseph Saunders, John Law, William Swaine, and Robert Nicholson, overseers of the poor; so that when any of these gentlemen die, it must be notified in the

books

L. s. d.

books of the office at the India House, but not filled up, so that the same will ultimately stand in the names of the churchwardens only, who being a body corporate, can, under the common seal, do every necessary act.

<i>The Trustees of St. Saviour's Workhouse</i> pay yearly for the Park Burying-ground	0	12	0
Also for the interest on 300 <i>l.</i> for which there are three bonds in the vestry drawer	13	10	0
The warden of the general poor pays yearly for Mark House's gift	2	0	0

Three per Cent. consolidated Bank Annuities.

The gift of John Speary	63	13	2
The gift of Ephraim Allen	77	14	0
} 4 4 8			

This stands, "Churchwardens of St. Saviour's, and the dividends to be received by the attorney under the common seal."

Edward Speck, by his will, left the residue of his estate, and the sum recovered in Chancery, was 41*l.* 18*s.* which now stands in the 3 per cent. in the name of the accomptant general, and annually produces

12 7 8

To receive the dividends on this, the lawful attorney must apply to the accomptant general's office in Chancery-lane for a warrant, which passes through several examinations in that office, and then to the Bank.—Name of the case is, *Sells and Jenkins* stands churchwardens of St. Saviour's.

Church rate	—	—	—
Church dues	—	—	—
Parish dues and fines	—	—	—

WARDEN OF THE GENERAL POOR.

Lillie Aynscomb, Esq. pays yearly the gift of *Hugh Brooker, Esq.* from tenements in Red Lion-Street, Southwark, occupied by *Mr. Bell*, and others there

8 0 0

Executors of Mr. Harris, pay yearly out of tenements in Bell-yard, now taken into the dif-

tilhouse

	£.	s.	d.
tilhouse of the late Edward Ruffel, Esq. and Co. gift of Mr. Chambers, north corner of the east end of Maidstone-buildings, late Bell-Inn or Yard	2	10	0
<i>James Taylor</i> , his gift, payable from tenements in the Ship Inn, purchased by Mr. Kurkham, annuity	4	0	0
<i>N. B.</i> Landlord of the Inn pays this.			
<i>Company of Vintners</i> pay yearly	1	0	0
<i>The Governors of the Free Grammar-school</i> pay yearly, out of a tenement in Chequer-alley, the gift of Mr. Thomas Cure	2	0	0
<i>The Wardens of St. Sepulchre's</i> , London, pay yearly the gift of Mr. Mahew	1	0	0
<i>The Executors of Mr. Edward Clark</i> , by yearly payments for the garden plot in Maid-lane, given by Mr. Emmerfon, and for a tenement built on the same plot, with 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. given by Mr. Marshall, now a brewhouse, occupied by Mr. Edward Clark	50	0	0
<i>The Leather Sellers Company</i> , London, pays Mr. Scragg's annuity	0	6	8
To be received yearly an annuity, given by Peter Humble, Esq. in and from certain tenements on the north side of the passage leading from the Borough High-street into Three Crown-court, occupied by Mr. William Clarke, confessioner, and next door	5	4	0
Of Peter Humble, Esq. for the sexton's cleaning of his tomb. from the same premises	0	4	0
Of Mr. John Wooding, for the farm at Dartford, given by Mr. Robert Buckland, now upon lease, which expires the 25th day of March, 1796	20	0	0
<i>The Ironmongers Company</i> , yearly, one annuity, given by Mr. Ralph Hansome	5	0	0
Out of the farm at Ipswich, Suffolk, according to the last settlement made by the trustees of ten out parishes, one share of Sir John Fenner's gift. A new lease granted of this	13	18	0
Of the Embroiderers Company, the gift of Mark Houle	2	0	0
Of the Tallow Chandlers Company, yearly, the gift of Mr. Stephen Littlebaker	2	8	0

of

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Of Mr. Henry Batley</i> , for the farm at Sydenham, the gift of Mr. Mark House.—Now upon lease, which will expire the 29th day of September, 1801, and in the tenure of John Cator, Esq. ————	25	0	0
<i>Of the Salters Company</i> , the gift of Barnard Hyde, Esq. 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> this is but once in ten years—the last payment was received by Mr. Hemming, in the year 1778. ————			
<i>Dame Elizabeth Matthew</i> , by will, gave to her nephew, Edward Newton, certain messuages, lands, and tenter grounds, (formerly Mr. Blifs's) in the Park, in trust, to pay 5 <i>l.</i> a year to the churchwardens of St. Saviour's, to be laid out in buying bread, to be given to the poor every Sunday ————	5	0	0
<i>The Lord Dorset</i> pays yearly, out of lands in Suffex, settled by act of parliament, the gift of Henry Smith, Esq. and settled with the parishes of St. Olave, St. George, Bermondsey, and Clapham, upon Mr. Smith's estate, at Bexhill, in Suffex ————	28	0	0
N. B. This is paid by Mr. Bray.			
<i>Of Mr. James Tootle</i> , the gift of Mr. Hayman, his two houses at Barnet, upon lease to Mr. Tootle, which expires the 24th day of June, 1793 ————	11	0	0
<i>Of the Corporation of Marlborough</i> , the gift of Mr. Ralph Carter, leased to Joseph Gilmore there, which will expire March 25, 1829 ————	5	0	0
<i>Of Mr. John Hook, and Elizabeth Chitty</i> , yearly, the gift of Mr. Appleby, paid from the victualling house, known by the Black Horse and Crown, at the south corner of the east end of Fishmongers-alley, and other their messuages in the same alley ————	20	0	0
<i>The College Warden</i> pays yearly for the Dagger Tenement, purchased with the 50 <i>l.</i> given by Mr. Emmerlon, and 50 <i>l.</i> given by Mr. Bingham ————	10	10	0
<i>Of the College Warden</i> , Mr. Hewlett's annuity, from the Swan with two Necks, now Post Hunt Dickinson, and court adjoining ————	20	0	0
<i>The Warden of the Great Account</i> pays the interest of 10 <i>l.</i> given by Mr. Daniel Newman ————	1	0	0
X			The

	£.	s.	d.
The same Warden, out of Purser's Farm rent, Mr. Simmonds's gift of 8 <i>l.</i> per ann. ———	8	0	0
Ditto, for the interest of two thirds of two several fifty pounds, given by Sir John Fenner to buy coals ———	4	0	0
Ditto, for the product of 20 <i>l.</i> given by Mr. John Palyn ———	2	0	0
Ditto, the interest of 50 <i>l.</i> given by Mrs. Grace Loveday ———	2	10	0
Ditto, for the rent of Purser's Farm, for the product of 30 <i>l.</i> given by Mrs. Susannah Somes ———	1	10	0
Ditto, the interest of 200 <i>l.</i> the gift of Mr. William Mason ———	2	0	0
Ditto, yearly, the gift of Mr. Bingham ———	5	0	9
Ditto, the interest of 100 <i>l.</i> given by the king ———	6	0	0
Ditto, the interest of 20 <i>l.</i> given by Mr. Knight ———	1	0	0
Ditto, yearly, for the payment of Mr. Buckland's pensions ———	16	0	8
Ditto, yearly, for the payment of Mr. Buckland's ten men, 1 <i>q.</i> s. each ———	5	0	0
Ditto, for the interest of 100 <i>l.</i> given by Mr. Richard Middleton ———	6	0	0
Ditto, the product of 20 <i>l.</i> given by Mrs. Grace Richardson, and 20 <i>l.</i> given by the city ———	2	8	0
Ditto, the gift of Mr. Thomas Marshall ———	6	0	0
Ditto, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall ———	6	0	0
Ditto, the interest of 50 <i>l.</i> given by Jonathan Barford, Esq. ———	3	0	0
Ditto, Mrs. Susannah Scott's gifts, to buy bread for the poor, between Michaelmas and Lady-Day ———	5	0	0
Of the Overseers of the Poor, the interest of 200 <i>l.</i> given by Mr. William Mason ———	8	0	0
Mr. John Banks, by his will, dated 21st day of March, 1786, bequeathed to the poor of this parish 25 <i>l.</i> annually, after the rents and profits of his estates had discharged a debt of 10,000 <i>l.</i>			
N. B. There has not been any of this yet received,			

WARDEN OF THE COLLEGE.

Mr. William Cousens pays yearly for tenements at Harrow-corner, late Mr. Lapley's, called

now

now Rents, let upon a lease to Charles Black-	£.	s.	d.
more, which expires Lady-Day, 1804	—	15	0 0
<i>N. B.</i> Mr. Coufins lives at the Adam and Eve, at Peckham.			
<i>Of Mr. Charles Roborough</i> , for houses in Bull's-			
rents, let upon lease, which will expire Lady-			
Day, 1798, now held by Mr. John Curlin,			
houses, in the street from Red Lion-yard to			
the end of Park-street	—	48	0 0
<i>Of Mr. Abraham Butler</i> , yearly, for a tenement			
in Chequer-alley, given by Mr. Cure, to buy			
bread for the college poor	—	3	9 8
<i>The Executors of Mr. John Davenport</i> pay yearly,			
for tenements in Black Swan alley, now			
Messrs. Polhill	—	14	0 0
<i>Messrs. Post and Hunt</i> pay for a tenement in the			
Borough High-street. Lease expires Michael-			
mas, 1798	—	50	0 0
<i>Mr. Edward Dickinson</i> , late Sarah Clark, for a			
tenement, formerly called the Swan with two			
Necks, Daggers, &c. Lease expires Mid-			
summer, 1807	—	32	0 0
<i>Mr. John Gingele</i> , out of the tenements in or			
near Fishmongers-Alley, Mr. Appleby's gift			
of 3 <i>l.</i> per ann. to buy coals for the college			
poor, to be given on the 12th of August			
yearly	—	3	0 0
<i>Mr. ———</i> pays yearly for a tenement in			
the Church-yard	—	13	0 0
<i>———</i> pays yearly for a tenement in the			
Church-yard	—	16	0 0
<i>Mr. James Shears</i> pays for another tenement in			
the same place	—	12	0 0
<i>Mrs. Martha Owen</i> pays for another tenement in			
the same yard	—	15	0 0
<i>Mr. ———</i> pays for another tenement in			
the same yard	—	12	0 0
<i>Mr. Calar</i> pays for a tenement in the same yard			
<i>Mr. David Millar</i> pays for another tenement in			
the same yard	—	16	0 0
<i>Mr. Richard Pitman</i> , pays yearly for a tenement			
near Harrow-corner, Park-street, and several			
small tenements behind the same, which he			

holds by lease, which will expire the 24th of June, 1807	£.	s.	d.
Mr. George Scott, at the Yorkshire Grey, in Park-street, pays yearly for another tenement, taxes allowed	22	15	0
George Smith, at the Yorkshire Grey, in Park-street, pays for that and another tenement, late Wiltshire's, clear of taxes, both held upon lease, which expires Michaelmas, 1809	15	15	0
Mr. George Woodward pays yearly for another tenement, in Park-street	5	0	0
Mr. ——— pays yearly for another tenement in Park-street	9	0	0
Also the interest of 350 <i>l.</i> four per cent. Bank Annuities, which stands in the names of James Bulcock, John Good, and William Pearson.	10	0	0

WARDEN OF MRS. NEWCOMMEN'S GIFT.

Of Mrs. Sone, widow, in Snow's Fields, by yearly payments, for premises leased to her as follows, to wit, One lease, which expires Lady-Day, 1807, at	58	0	0
Another lease of premises, which commenced Lady-Day, 1767, for 61 years, to pay for the first 40 years a pepper corn. and the last 21 years, which will commence Lady-Day, 1807, to pay the yearly rent of 10 <i>l.</i>			
Of Mr. John Wheeler, by half-yearly payments, for his and the house adjoining, leased to him for the term of 21 years, which expires the 24th day of June, 1800	50	0	0
Of Mr. John Roberts, for his house, the north corner of King-street, in the Borough, leased to him for the term of 21 years, which expires the 25th of March, 1795	60	0	0
Of Mr. Barnard Ellis, for opening his windows into the back yard of one of Mr. Wheeler's houses, occupied by Mr. Jacob Mean	0	2	6
<i>This ends Mrs. Newcommen's gift.</i>			

YOUNG'S GIFT.

Mr. Herron, at No.-223, St. Margaret's Hill, pays yearly Mr. Young's gift, being a rent	charge
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charge on that house, to be paid to the two
poor men or women who occupy Mr. Young's
alms-house, at 1s. each per week ————

£. s. d.

5 4 0

N. B. The wardens fill up vacancies as they
fall.

SPRATT'S GIFT.

Mr. Gray, (late Epiphaneas Poole) pays for
houses in Tichbourne-court, Holborn, being
the gift of Mr. Henry Spratt, to be paid to
two aged poor men of the Clink Liberty, oc-
cupiers of his alms-houses, to be paid to them
the 25th of March, and 29th of September,
yearly ————

10 0 0

N. B. To be elected by the churchwardens,
overseers, and old inhabitants.

JACKSON'S GIFT.

Mr. Page, at the glass-house, the corner of
Tooley-street, pays yearly Mrs. Jackson's gift,
a rent charge on a house in Bishopsgate-street,
described in Mr. Jackson's will, which is next
on this side of Mr. Underwood's at the Green
Man, and is now known by the sign of the
Three Crowns, and in the occupation of John
James, a threadman—for the support of two
poor people, so qualified, and so chosen, as
those who enjoy the gift of Mr. Cure ————

10 0 0

Time and Manner of disposing of Gifts.

Mr. Mark House's gift, to fifteen poor people of
this parish, on the 5th of November, viz.
6s. 8d. each.—Five parts to the rental warden,
two parts each of the other wardens ————

5 0 0

Ditto, to twelve poor persons, each 6s. 8d. on St.
Thomas's Day.—Each warden has two parts ————

4 0 0

Ditto, to twelve poor persons on the Borough
side, 3s. 4d. each, on St. Thomas's Day.—
Each warden has two parts ————

2 0 0

Mr. Simmonds's gift of 8l. to be distributed in the
Church.—The rental warden 1l. 10s. the other
wardens 1l. 6s. each, on St. Thomas's Day ————

8 0 0

Mr. Buckland's gift on Christmas-Day, to be

given

- given to ten men on the Borough side, viz. 10s. each.—The rental warden five parts, the other wardens one part each ———— £. s. d.
5 0 0
- Mr. Marshall's* gift, on Christmas-Day, to six boys, each a grey coat, breeches, shoes, stockings, shirt, hat, and stock.—One share to each warden.
- Ditto*, on the same day, to six women on the Borough side, each a red gown, shoes, stockings, cap, apron, shift, and handkerchief.—One share to each warden.
- Ten brown coats, for ten men of the Borough side, on Christmas-Day, out of Mr. Buckland's gift of 20*l.* per ann. out of a farm at Dartford.—The wardens have the disposal of the rest of the money. The rental warden has five coats, the other wardens one each, viz. 31½ yards brown cloth, at 3*s.* 10*d.* per yard, 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* making, 3*s.* per coat, breakfast for ten men, 1*s.* 8*d.* ———— 7 12 0
- Mr. Henry Smith's* gift, on Christmas-Day, of 40 grey gowns to 40 men or women. — A list of the names of those that receive the gowns, and the money paid for them, must be returned to Mr. Bray, who pays the gift for the Duke of Dorset.—The money Mr. Bray pays is 28*l.* his poundage, 10*s.* remains, 27*l.* 10*s.*—100 yards of grey Yorkshire cloth, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard, 22*l.* 10*s.*—40 red badges, H. S. to each, 1*s.* 6*d.* making, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, 5*l.*—Breakfast for 40 people, with beadies and bellman, 7*s.* 4*d.*—The rental warden has ten coats, the other wardens six each ———— 27 18 10
- Mrs. Grace Loveday's* gift, on St. John's-Day, 50*s.* worth of bread, to be given to the poor in church ———— 2 10 0
- The King's money, to be received about Christmas at the Chamberlain's Office, generally from 24*l.* to 29*l.* at Christmas, 1764, it was 32*l.* and given to poor housekeepers.
- Mr. Allen*, and *Mr. Speery's* gift, on Twelfth-Day, the interest of 141*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* to be given in bread.—This money is paid by the warden of the great account; each warden has an equal share of the loaves ———— 4 4 0

Since

Since the above statement, the following bequest has been made by a Mr. Mark Cork, but it is not yet inserted on the tables in the church.

Mark Cork, late master of the Workhouse of this parish, by his will, bearing date the 11th of June, 1791, directed all his personal estate to be invested in the three per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, which purchased 1389*l.* 17*s.* The interest to be annually employed in cloathing three poor men, and three poor women, of this parish; three pounds to the officers annually, and the overplus, if any, to the Humane Society. The annual produce £. s. d.
41 14 9

In the vestry-room there are plans of the several estates in which the parish is interested, and among these is also a portrait of the last benefactor, Mr. Cork: its situation seems, in the minds of many persons, very exceptionable; presuming, however, Mr. Cork to have been respectable in his office, and well esteemed, a portrait in the vestry is perhaps no more liable to objection than a monument in the church.

A VIEW

A

VIEW of the CHURCH DUES, &c.

Made and confirmed in 1709.

With the REGULATIONS, submitted to the General Vestry, held May 1, 1792, and then confirmed and resolved to be printed.

Weddings with Licence.

		Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Churchwarden	—	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Minister	—	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	7	0
Ditto for duty, &c.	—	—	—	—	0	0	6	0	0	6
Clerk	—	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	3	0
Sexton	—	0	1	0	0	3	8	0	2	6
Register	—	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	6

Weddings without Licence.

Minister putting up banns	—	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Clerk entering diuto	—	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0
Churchwarden	—	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
Minister	—	0	1	2	0	5	6	0	2	0
Ditto for duty, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	6
Clerk	—	0	0	8	0	2	6	0	1	6
Sexton	—	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	2	0
Register	—	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	6

Christenings.

Minister for registering	—	—	—	—	0	0	4	0	0	4
Curate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	2
Clerk	—	—	—	—	0	0	5	0	0	3
Duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3

Churching of Women.

Minister	—	—	—	—	0	1	0	0	1	0
Clerk	—	—	—	—	0	0	6	0	0	6

Burials

Burials in the Church.

	Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
If within the communion rails, for every person	10	0	0		10	0	0		10 0 0
If without the communion rails, within the parapet, do.	5	0	0		5	0	0		5 0 0
In the great vault in the chapel ———	3	0	0		3	0	0		3 0 0
In Mr. Humble's vault, for kindred ———	3	0	0		3	0	0		3 0 0
For every other person burying there ———	5	0	0		5	0	0		5 0 0

In Mr. Browker's Vault.

Man or woman ———	2	0	0		2	0	0		2 0 0
Under 14 years ———	1	6	8		1	6	8		1 6 8
Under 7 years ———	0	13	4		0	13	4		0 13 4

In Mr. Bingham's Vault.

Man or woman ———	2	0	0		2	0	0		2 0 0
Under 14 years ———	1	6	8		1	6	8		1 6 8
Under 7 years ———	0	13	4		0	13	4		0 13 4

In the Chapel.

Man or woman ———	2	0	0		2	0	0		2 0 0
Under 14 years ———	1	6	8		1	6	8		1 6 8
Under 7 years ———	0	13	4		0	13	4		0 13 4

In St. Mary Magdalen's Church.

Man or woman ———	2	0	0		2	0	0		2 0 0
Under 14 year ———	1	6	8		1	6	8		1 6 8
Under 7 years ———	0	13	4		0	13	4		0 13 4

In the North and South Isle.

Man or woman ———	2	0	0		2	0	0		2 0 0
Under 14 years ———	1	6	8		1	6	8		1 6 8
Under 7 years ———	0	13	4		0	13	4		0 13 4

In the West End of the Church.

Man or woman ———	2	0	0		2	0	0		2 0 0
Under 14 years ———	1	6	8		1	6	8		1 6 8
Under 7 years ———	0	13	4		0	13	4		0 13 4

Y

In

	Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>In the Choir or under the Pews thereof, for every person</i>	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0

In the New Vault.

Man or woman	—	—	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
Under 14 years	—	—	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Under 7 years	—	—	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	10	0

Bull, or Green Church-Yard.

Man or woman	—	—	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0
Under 14 years	—	—	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
Under 7 years	—	—	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	5	0

College-Yard.

Man or woman	—	—	0	2	8	0	5	0	0	7	6
Under 14 years	—	—	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	3	6
Under 7 years	—	—	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	3	6

St. Saviour's Old Burying-Ground.

Man or woman	—	—	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	2	6
Under 14 years	—	—	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	1	6
Under 7 years	—	—	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	6

St. Saviour's New Burying-Ground.

Man or woman	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	4	0	1	0
Under 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	4	0	0	3
Under 7 years	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	4	0	0	3

Every person being a parishioner, although buried in a private place, or in any other parish, shall pay the duties of this parish as follows:

If buried in the church, shall pay the least of our church-duties; and so in all other kind of sepulchre.

GRAVE - STONES.

To be paid for a grave-stone to be laid on any corpse in the church, not less than 3 0 0 ———— 3 0 0
Nor more than ———— 4 0 0 ———— 4 0 0

The largeness of the stone being herein to be considered.

And every such stone in any of the church-yards, not more than ———— 1 0 0 ———— ————

And not less than ———— 0 10 0 ———— ————

And

	Old Table, 1709.	Present Receipt.	New Table, 1792.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
And for every head-stone, not more than	— 0 10 0	— —	—
Nor less than	— 0 5 0	— —	—

PALLS.

Every person buried in the church, shall pay for the best
pall, whether use it or not 0 10 0 | — | —

Every person buried in either of the church-yards, or bu-
rying-places, belonging to this place, with pall or cloth,
shall pay the duties for the use of either of them, viz.

Best pall	—	—	0 10 0	— —	—
Second pall	—	—	0 5 0	— —	—
Minor pall	—	—	0 3 0	— —	—
Smallest velvet pall	—	—	0 2 0	— —	—
Shag pall	—	—	0 1 0	— —	—
To the sexton for carrying either of the two first palls	—	—	0 1 0	— —	—
To the sexton for carrying either of the three small palls	—	—	0 0 4	— —	—

BEST CLOTH.

To the churchwardens	—	—	0 3 0	— —	—
Sexton	—	—	0 0 0	— —	—

SECOND CLOTH.

Churchwardens	—	—	0 1 6	— —	—
Sexton	—	—	0 0 4	— —	—
If bring cloth, churchwarden	—	—	0 3 0	— —	—

Burial in the Church, Man or Woman.

To minister	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
Clerk	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Register	—	—	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Sexton and conductor	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bill and duty	—	—	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 5

A Child in the Church.

Minister	—	—	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 6
Clerk	—	—	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 1 6
Register	—	—	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Sexton and conductor	—	—	0 0 10	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bill and duty	—	—	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 5

Defe

Desk Service, in the Church, or in the Church-Yard.

	Old Table, 1709.	Present Receipt.	New Table, 1792.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Minister in addition	—	0 10 0	0 5 0
Clerk, ditto	—	0 1 6	0 1 0
Sexton, ditto	—	0 0 0	0 2 0

The sexton, for this additional fee, to open the pews at funerals, and preserve order in the church; also to relinquish a late charge for tressels, and 1s. 10d. for laying down the body in the ground.

In Bull or Green Church-Yard, Man or Woman.

Minister	—	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 6
Clerk	—	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6
Register	—	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Sexton and conductor	—	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bill and duty	—	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 5

A Child in Bull or Green Church-Yard.

Minister	—	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 2 0
Clerk	—	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 1 0
Register	—	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Sexton and conductor	—	0 0 10	0 2 0	0 1 6
Bill and duty	—	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 5

College Yard, Man or Woman.

Minister	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 6
Clerk	—	0 0 8	0 1 6	0 1 6
Register	—	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Sexton and conductor	—	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bill and duty	—	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 5

A Child, in College Yard.

Minister	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 2 0
Clerk	—	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 1 0
Register	—	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Sexton and conductor	—	0 0 10	0 2 0	0 1 6
Bill and duty	—	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 5

St. Saviour's Old Burying Ground, Man or Woman.

Minister	—	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 2 0
Clerk	—	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6
Sexton	—	0 0 10	0 2 0	0 2 0
Register	—	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Bill and duty	—	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 5

Y.

A Child

A Child in St. Saviour's Old Burying-Ground.

	Old Table, 1709.			Present Receipt.			New Table, 1792.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	d.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Minifter	—	—	—	0	0	8	0	1	0
Clerk	—	—	—	0	0	8	0	1	0
Sexton	—	—	—	0	0	10	0	2	0
Register	—	—	—	0	0	4	0	0	4
Bill and duty	—	—	—	0	0	2	0	0	5

St. Saviour's New Burying-Ground, Man or Woman.

Minifter	—	—	—	0	1	2	0	1	6
Clerk	—	—	—	0	1	6	0	1	0
Sexton	—	—	—	0	2	0	0	1	0
Register	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bill and duty	—	—	—	0	0	5	0	0	5

A Child in New Burying-Ground.

Minifter	—	—	—	0	0	8	0	1	0
Clerk	—	—	—	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sexton	—	—	—	0	2	0	0	1	0
Register	—	—	—	0	0	4	0	0	4
Bill and duty	—	—	—	0	0	5	0	0	5

GRAVE MAKING.*In the Church.*

Man or woman	—	—	—	0	1	10	—	—
Child	—	—	—	0	1	4	—	—
Man or woman, four feet deep	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3
Five feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4
Six feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	5
Child, two-thirds of the above prices.								

In the Church-Yards.

Man or woman, 4 feet deep	—	—	—	0	1	0	—	—
Five feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1
Six feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2
Seven feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2
Eight feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3
Nine feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4
Ten feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	5
Child, two-thirds of the above prices	—	—	—	0	0	8	—	—
Searchers,								

Searchers, each.

	Old Table, 1709.	Present Receipt.	New Table, 1792.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Man or woman	— 0 0 4	—	0 0 4
Child	— 0 0 2	—	0 0 2

Bearers, each.

For every corpse fetched with gowns, and buried in church	0 1 6	—	0 1 6
If lead coffin	—	—	0 2 6
For every corpse fetched and buried without gowns	0 0 8	—	0 1 0
For every corpse fetched and buried in the church yards	0 0 6	—	0 1 0
All sojourners and strangers in this parish to pay double fees.			

*BELL DUES.**For the great Bell in the Church or Church-Yard, &c.*

Churchwardens	— 0 5 4	—	0 5 4
Bell ringer for passing bell	0 0 6	—	0 0 6
An hour's knell	— 0 1 0	—	0 1 0
Afternoon knell	— 0 1 4	—	0 0 0

All persons buried in the church, to pay the duty payable
to the churchwardens for the great bell.

For the Lady Bell, in the Church-Yard:

Churchwardens	— 0 2 10	—	0 2 10
Bell ringing for passing-bell	0 0 6	—	0 0 6
An hour's knell	— 0 1 0	—	0 1 0
Afternoon knell	— 0 0 6	—	0 0 0

Every person buried in either of the church-yards, or other
burying-places, belonging to this parish, (except the new
burying-ground now so called) shall pay the duty of the
third bell, viz.

To the churchwardens	0 1 2	—	0 1 0
Bell ringer for passing-bell	0 0 2	—	0 0 2
For the knell	— 0 0 4	—	0 0 4

§ 3 Since the above Regulations of Vestry, the duties on mar-
riages, christenings, and burials, have been repealed.

A LIST

A LIST of the PARISH OFFICERS
in their respective Capacities, as they now stand.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Wm. Day—his Curate, *Rev. David Gilson.*
Rev. William Winkworth—no Curate.

CHURCH-WARDENS.

John Wood, Warden of Great Account.
John Lingard, Renter Warden.
William Honey, College ditto.
Robert Adams, Bell ditto.
John Bowman, Newcommen ditto.
Wm. Banks, Young, Spratt, and Jackson ditto.

OVERSEERS.

<i>George Farmer,</i>	}	In the Borough.
<i>Owen Marden,</i>		
<i>James Willis,</i>		
<i>William Whiteley,</i>		
<i>William Butcher,</i>	}	In the Clink.
<i>Nathaniel Browning,</i>		
<i>Joseph Huxley,</i>		
<i>Henry Smithers,</i>		
<i>William Pearson</i> , Vestry Clerk.		
<i>William Cope</i> , Organist.		
<i>James Harvey</i> , Parish Clerk.		
<i>Richard Bell</i> , Sexton.		
<i>John Hoggard</i> , Beadle.		
<i>John Dawson</i> , Collector of the Church Rate,		
Duke-street.		
<i>Joseph Martin</i> , Collector of the Workhouse Rate,		
Borough.		

GRAMMAR

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

William Weston, Treasurer.

Rev. William Lowfield Fancourt, Master.

George Beauclerk Harmer, Usher.

FREE SCHOOL, RED CROSS-STREET.

John Day, Treasurer.

John Morton, Master.

GIRLS SCHOOL IN THE BOROUGH.

Peter Broadly, Esq. Treasurer.

Sarah Evans, Mistress.

For a number of years after it was incorporated with that of St. Margaret, the affairs of this Parish were conducted by thirty persons, who claimed the privilege of representing the whole parish in vestry, and were called the Select Vestry: they appointed church-wardens and auditors out of their own body, and usurped the disposal of the whole of the church revenues, until the year 1730; when it appears by the vestry-books, that after a contest of some warmth, they resigned their power to the parish at large, on the 25th of February, in the same year, and delivered in their accounts, which, the minutes of the vestry then state, were settled as far as they could be collected. There seems to have been much care taken to enter every thing relative

relative to the abolition of a Body, who had arrogated to themselves an unwarrantable power, and who, there is reason to suspect, greatly misapplied the monies that came to their hands. At their abolition, the full vestry of that day settled various rules for their future direction: among other things it was resolved, that the opinion of counsel should be taken as to the right of presenting chaplains; but these rules, and the report that should follow, are not now existing, at least, in their proper place: why they have been removed we cannot determine, probably in a manner more private than even the select vestry itself, and for what purpose it is not our province to conjecture, since our enquiries furnish nothing certain on the subject.

The parish officers are nominated and chosen in vestry, generally without opposition. The chaplains, parish clerk, vestry clerk, sexton, and beadle, are offices usually enjoyed for life, and the persons who fill them are chosen by the parish at large. These elections have been invariably by open poll in the vestry, and no instance to the contrary presents itself till the late election for chaplain, when the Rev. William Winkworth was elected by ballot; a mode, however, which nothing but the consent of the candidates could warrant, as the
 Z legal

legal opinions taken on this subject have declared. These elections are supported with a party zeal and an unbecoming warmth, which cools the minds of many worthy characters towards objects they once regarded with the most cordial esteem; hence we forbear to make any comment on that which deserves much attention, though its introduction here might incur censure. It is, however, our duty to say, there is yet some doubt as to the right mode of presenting chaplains. Some persons, who have served the office of warden, say, the right exists in the wardens; others hold, that as the grant is in trust to certain persons for the wardens, such trustees are entitled to the appointment; while others contend, that the election is in the parish at large, agreeable to ancient custom, and that the trustees are the returning officers. We subjoin an extract from the charter, the original of which is in the Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane; and our readers will form their own judgement on a subject which has many advocates on the different sides of the question, without any decision for their guide.

Extract from Letters Patent of King James the First, relative to the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

After giving the rectory to certain persons in
trust

trust for the church-wardens, and appointing schoolmaster and usher, and their salaries, it proceeds in the words following:

"And the aforefaid John Bingham George Payne John Trahearne the Elder and Philipp Henflow* for them their Heirs and Assigns Doe further Covenant and Grant to and with us our Heirs and Successors By these presents that the aforefaid John Bingham George Payne John Trahearne the Elder and Philip Henflow their Heirs and Assigns from time to time for ever at their proper Costs and Charges shall provide finde and maintaine two Learned and Godly Chaplaines being preachers of Gods Word within the said Church of Saint Saviours there to celebrate Divine things and to observe the Cure of Souls and for the labour and stipends or salary of the said two Chaplains threescore pounds of lawfull Money of England Yearly forever to the said Chaplains shall pay or cause to be paid that is to say for the stipend and salary of each of the said Chaplains by himself Thirty pounds † of lawfull money of England."

A N E C D O T E S

Appertaining to the CHURCH and its Vicinity.

IT is related by historians, that in the reign of Elizabeth, one Simon Pembroke, of Southwark, being suspected to be a conjurer, was ordered to appear in St. Mary Overies church, which he did, leaning his head against a pew: the proctor, whom it may be supposed, attended

to

* The trustees for the time being.

† Now 100*l*. Vide 13 Car. II.

to examine him, lifted up his head, and found him dead; and being searched, several devilish books of conjuration were found about him.

It is very well known, the famous Dr. Sacheverell was once one of the chaplains of this parish. After his suspension, he preached his first sermon at St. Saviour's, on which occasion, it is said, an incredible number of persons attended; insomuch, that not only the aisles were crowded, but every part of the walls and niches, capable of supporting the curious croud, were fully occupied.

We cannot here omit relating a story, which though it is trifling in its nature, was frequently told by the late Mr. Good with great glee; it will, at least, serve to shew the weakness of the human mind, and how susceptible our nature is of receiving powerful impressions from trivial events.

A stone-mason, who perhaps may yet be remembered by some of the inhabitants by the name of Simeral, was employed to fit up the last residence mortality inhabits; and the funeral obsequies having been performed in the course of the afternoon, Master Simeral took the advantage of candle-light to complete his
job,

job, and cover in the grave, attended only by his labourer and his lanthorn, he opened the church, and proceeded to the spot of his employment. The hour of the night, the gloominess of the place, and the emotions that are naturally excited by the solemnity of those still mansions of death, needed no additional circumstance of horror to add fresh fears to those already awakened in the palpitating breast of poor Simeral. Before the master proceeded to work, it became needful for the labourer to fetch some mortar; and though the master would gladly have avoided parting with either his man or his lanthorn, he was obliged to content himself with the latter: while the labourer, who whistled his way in the dark, totally regardless of ghosts or goblins, and in that happy state of indifference which proceeds rather from insensibility than courage, went his way. Simeral placed the lanthorn before him, and having no great inclination to look up, busied himself in adjusting the stone he came to put over the grave, when he presently heard the feet of something trotting briskly over the pavement: the little reason he possessed, convinced him the movement was too quick for a labourer with a hod of mortar on his back; and a ready invention to freeze his whole mass of blood, converted him into a belief of its being some supernatural

supernatural agent. His fears, which increased as the trotting feet of the fancied goblin approached nearer, made him prostrate himself with his head to the ground, and his posteriors upright, in the manner the Persian is said to worship the sun; when, ere he could address the solemn ejaculation he had meditated, he found himself, by a hard thump on the posteriors, precipitated into the grave; and falling with his lanthorn before him, was left in total darkness. What passed in the mind of poor Simeral till the arrival of his man, the sympathetic reader will imagine, though we cannot record. The man was surprised to find his affrighted master in so doleful a plight; and having procured a light, replaced him above ground, and heard the tale, when the bleating of a large he-goat, that belonged to a neighbouring dyer, who then lived in Montague-place, unravelled the mystery, and rescued the sleeping dust of our ancestors from another of those tales of horror, engendered in the minds of weakness and superstition, calculated to curb the rational progress in the infant mind; and to create a doubt of the protection and providential care of our God.

The vestry-books of this parish seem, generally speaking, to have been correctly kept, and
a minute

a minute investigation of them will afford many pleasantries to the curious observer. Among other minutes made at a vestry, held by the select vestrymen on the 21st of February, 1613, is the following: "That the Minister shall be
 " turned out at the pleasure of the vestry, and
 " that he shall not baptize any bastard without
 " half a day's notice to be given to the wardens!!"

We have before observed, that the elections for chaplains of St. Saviour's have been maintained with some party zeal. It has been usual for a number of years to require of the successful candidate a bond, under a penalty to be forfeited in case of non-residence; this has been uniformly proposed at all latter elections, even down to the present time: but though the candidates have usually acceded to the measure, no instance of its being carried into effect presents itself since the year 1687; at that time Mr. Barton, afterwards Dr. Barton, was elected to the chaplainship in the room of the late Dr. William Hoare. It appears that a bond for the above purpose was then given by that gentleman; but the bishop being informed of the circumstance, immediately wrote to the parish in terms of great severity; and they were under the necessity, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, to
 cancel

cancel the bond, and make submission to the bishop, which submission is entered in their books.

This church is famous for an excellent peal of bells, and those who are skilful in the art of ringing speak in very high terms of several peals which have been here rung, some of which are particularized on tables in the belfry. In our account of the church, page 81, our readers will recollect to have seen the bells were new cast in the year 1735, and made a peal of twelve bells. For the gratification of the curious in these matters, we insert the particulars of the weight of the bells of the old peal and of the new peal, together with an account of the expences occasioned by that alteration.

<i>Old Peal.</i>	<i>Cwt. gr. lb.</i>	<i>New Peal.</i>	<i>Cwt. gr. lb.</i>
Treble — — —	8 2 2	Treble — —	7 1 20
2 — — —	9 2 18	2 — —	7 3 20
3 — — —	9 2 10	3 — —	7 3 0
4 — — —	11 1 7	4 — —	9 0 10
5 — — —	15 2 21	5 — —	10 0 14
6 — — —	23 0 4	6 — —	11 0 16
7 — — —	30 2 21	7 — —	13 2 4
Tenor — — —	46 3 21	8 — —	17 1 21
		9 — —	19 0 21
Total — —	155 1 20	10 — —	25 3 21
Allowed 3 <i>lb.</i> per <i>cwt.</i> for waste in melting, taking off — —	4 0 18	11 — —	34 1 2
	151 1 2	Tenor — —	51 2 0
To new metal, to make the new peal	64 0 7	Total	215 1 9
Total — —	215 1 9		

To

To cash collected of subscribers	—	—	£.	s.	d.
To 8cwt. 2qr. 2lb. new metal, sold to Messrs. Knight and Co. at 5 <i>l.</i> per cwt.	—	—	496	13	6
To 1cwt. 2qr. 26lb. of copper to John King, at 11 <i>d.</i> per lb.	—	—	8	17	10
To balance due to the wardens	—	—	80	0	7
Total	—	—	£.629	1	7

By cash to William Skelton, for charges of a faculty	—	—	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
Sundry charges at taking security at contracting	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	0
By Thomas Briggs, for copper to make new metal	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	10
By Mr. William Clarke, for 8cwt. 1qr. 11lb. fine tin, at 4 <i>l.</i> per cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	125	12	0
By cartage to weighing	—	—	—	—	—	33	8	0
To labour, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	6
For one chaldron coals to heat the new metal	—	—	—	—	—	0	5	0
By Copper Company for 4cwt. of metal low	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	0
By ditto, 4cwt. 3qrs. 13lb. fine new metal	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	7
By Knight and Co. for contract for casting and hanging the new bells	—	—	—	—	—	202	12	8
Total	—	—	—	—	—	235	0	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	£.629	1	7

The peals, which are considered as memorable among ringers, are the following:

The Society of College Youths rung in this steeple, on March 12, 1758, a complete peal of 5040 tripple bob twelve in—in four hours thirteen minutes, being the greatest performance ever done on twelve bells.

THEIR NAMES.

John Underwood,	—	—	Treble.
James Coxon,	—	—	Second.
A. a			Robert

Robert Butterworth,	—	—	Third.
George Meakins,	—	—	Fourth.
James Darquitt,	—	—	Fifth.
Thomas Bennett,	—	—	Sixth.
William Lovell,	—	—	Seventh.
Stephen Pickhaver,	—	—	Eighth.
William Moss,	—	—	Ninth.
Robert Bly,	—	—	Tenth.
Robert Motimer,	—	—	Eleventh.
Joseph Monk,	—	—	Tenor.

N. B. The peal was called by Mr. George Meakins.

On Monday, April 10, 1758, the Society of Old London Youths rung in this steeple a complete peal of 6336 bob maximus in five hours and thirteen minutes, being the most ever rung in this method, by

William Hatt,	—	—	—	Treble.
Edward Manning,	—	—	—	Second.
Thomas Ward,	—	—	—	Third.
James Vickers,	—	—	—	Fourth.
James Davis,	—	—	—	Fifth.
John Clark,	—	—	—	Sixth.
Thomas Jones,	—	—	—	Seventh.
John Jennett,	—	—	—	Eighth.
Henry Young,	—	—	—	Ninth.
William Scott,	—	—	—	Tenth.
Edward Thomas	—	—	—	Eleventh.
Samuel Muggeridge, Sen.	—	—	—	Tenor.

N. B. The peal was called by John Jennett.

The Society of Cumberland Youths did ring, in this steeple, on Monday, November 10, 1766, a complete peal of Oxford tripple bob maximus, containing 5136 changes, in four hours eight minutes, being the greatest performance ever done on twelve bells.

THEIR

THEIR NAMES.

George Patrick,	—	—	Treble.
George Grofs,	—	—	Second.
Thomas Dunmore,	—	—	Third.
John Reeves,	—	—	Fourth.
Charles Purfer,	—	—	Fifth.
Isaiah Bray,	—	—	Sixth.
John Purlewent,	—	—	Seventh.
Francis Wood,	—	—	Eighth.
Samuel Wood,	—	—	Ninth.
William Jakins,	—	—	Tenth.
William Scott,	—	—	Eleventh.
Samuel Muggeridge, Sen. }	—	—	Tenor.
William Lister,			

N. B. The peal was called by Mr. George Patrick.

The Society of College Youths rung, in this steeple, on Wednesday, March 10, 1784, a complete peal of 7008 tripple bob twelve in—in six hours five minutes, being the greatest performance ever done on twelve bells.

THEIR NAMES.

Winstanly Richardson,	—	—	Treble.
William Hatt, sen.	—	—	Second.
William Hatt, jun.	—	—	Third.
John Povey,	—	—	Fourth.
James Darquitt,	—	—	Fifth.
George Scarbrook,	—	—	Sixth.
James Worster,	—	—	Seventh.
William Lyford,	—	—	Eighth.
Joseph Monk,	—	—	Ninth.
Joseph Holdsworth,	—	—	Tenth.
Edmund Sylvester,	—	—	Eleventh.
Samuel Muggeridge, Jun.	—	—	Tenor.

N. B. The peal was called by Mr. John Povey.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

This is a good building of brick, situated on the south side of the church, founded in the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, Anno Dom. 1562, in the place, as some say, where the prior of the priory of St. Mary Overy's House stood, which the parishioners bought, and built the school there. This school, with the house for the master, was burnt down in the year 1676, but rebuilt again very gracefully and conveniently. Over the back door, in Foul-lane, is an old stone preserved from the fire, with this inscription in capitals—LIBERA SCHOLA GRAMMATICALIS PAROCHIANORUM PAROCHIAE SANCTI SALVATORIS IN SOUTHOWARKE IN CUM. SURRIE ANNO QUARTO REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ. It is governed by a master, whose salary is 30*l.* per annum, and an usher, whose salary is 20*l.* per annum, and is free for such poor children as are born in the parish. It hath at present about forty scholars, and is taken care of by six governors, whose qualifications must be, that they have been upper church-wardens, and have served all the other offices in the parish. The vacancies are filled by election among themselves, of some duly qualified person

son or persons. There is also a writing-school for the conveniency of this foundation, given by Dorothy Appleby, about the year 1681, for thirty poor boys of this parish, to be taught to read, write, and cypher; for the maintenance of which she appropriated 20*l.* per annum, out of an estate in Fishmongers-alley, to be under the inspection of the governors of the grammar-school.

Donations to the Grammar and Writing-Schools.

1776. William Heberden, M. D. gave five hundred pounds three per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, the interest thereof to be paid as an augmentation to the head master's salary for ever.
1777. Isaac Stapleton, Esq. gave four pounds per annum for ever, payable out of an estate in Chiswell-street, in the parish of Cripplegate, in the county of Middlesex, to increase the exhibition of Messrs. Bingham and Carter to the yearly sum of twenty pounds.
1779. The Rev. John Smith, A. M. chaplain of this parish, gave one hundred pounds three per cent. consolidated annuities, the interest

interest thereof to be paid to the head matter for ever.

1783. Thomas Calverley, Esq. treasurer, gave two hundred pounds three per cent. consolidated annuities, for the mutual benefit of the grammar and writing-schools.

The ordinances and statutes for the regulation of this foundation are very numerous, and the mode of education to be pursued is pointed out with great particularity, for the guidance of those under whose care the pupils are placed. It is not, however, our intention to introduce them into the present publication; they may be found fully, and we presume correctly, stated in a book lately published by Mr. John Morton, master of the free charity-school.

ST. MARY OVERY'S CLOSE.

On the north side of the church, is St. Mary Overy's Close, so called from the word Cloister (*Clastrum*), a habitation surrounded with walls, and inhabited by canons or religious, &c. In a general sense, Cloister is used for a monastery of religious of either sex. In a more restrained sense, Cloister is used for the principal part of a regular Monastery, consisting of

of a square built around, ordinarily between the Church, the Chapter-House, the Refectory, the Dormitory, and the Cloister. These buildings answered several purposes in the ancient monasteries: it was here the monks held their lectures; the lecture of morality at the north side next the church, the school on the west, and the chapter on the east, spiritual meditation, &c. being reserved for the church.

The Chapter House was set apart, in ecclesiastical polity, for a society or community of clergymen belonging to the cathedral and collegiate churches. It was in the eighth century that the body of canons began to be called a chapter: the chapter of the canons of a cathedral were a standing council to the bishop, and during the vacancy of the see, had the jurisdiction of the diocese. In the earlier ages, the bishop was head of the chapter; afterwards, abbots and other dignitaries, as deans, provosts, treasurers, &c. were preferred to this distinction. The deans and chapters had the privilege of choosing the bishops in England, but Henry the Eighth got this power vested in the Crown; and as the same prince expelled the monks from the cathedrals, and placed secular canons in their room, those he thus regulated were called
deans

deans and chapters of the new foundation ; such are Canterbury, Winchester, Ely, Carlisle, &c.

The Refectory was a hall or dining-room, where the religious met at their meal-times, and ate together.

The Dormitory was a gallery over or near the Refectory, divided into cells, in which the religious used to sleep or lodge. The proper use of the Cloister generally placed on the north side and at the west end of the church, to which it always had communication, was for general processions at the time of high mass, the burial service, and other religious ceremonies. In these Cloisters also the monks used to meet and converse together, at certain hours in the day. The form of the Cloister was a square, and had its name as before said, *Clastrum*, from *Claudo*, "I shut or close," as being inclosed on its four sides with buildings. Hence in architecture, a building is still said to be in form of a Cloister, when there are buildings on each of the four sides of the court. Thus from the foregoing observations, the Cloister and Refectory of St. Mary Overy's may at this time be traced as they respectively stood ; that of the Cloister on the north side, and west end of the church ; and by referring to the ground-plan

plan of the church, at No. 27, will be found a door masoned up, which door-way must have led into the east side of the Cloister; and, at No. 31, will be found another door, that led into the west side of the Cloister: part of the east and north side of the same is now standing, as is also part of the Refectory at the north-east end of the Cloister, both now in the possession of Mr. John Peacock, who hath lately taken down the north door leading to the Refectory and Cloister, to make a gateway more commodious for his business, by which means part of the Refectory is destroyed. This place is now called Montague-Close, from a Lord of that name who resided therein; as did likewise, at the same time, Lord Montacute, or, as some say, Lord Montague. In this Close it is said the gunpowder-plot was discovered, by the miscarriage of a letter, to one of which Lords it was delivered by mistake, instead of delivering it to another; this place enjoyed several privileges for the happy discovery of the said plot, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there were exempted from having any actions of debt, trespass, &c. being served on them; but this privilege, as also those of other places, have been long since suppressed by acts of parliament.

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At

At the east end of the church in this Close are eight neat alms-houses, found and endowed by Mrs. Alice Shaw Overman, for four widows and four maidens.

The Close has these particularities : It is said to be freehold property, belonging chiefly to the descendants of Mrs. Overman. There are two doors ; the one opening near the west end of the church adjoining the dock, and the other into Pepper-alley ; both of these doors are shut up every evening at eleven o'clock. On the usual quarter-days, the door in Pepper-alley is kept shut, and no person is permitted to pass through. At the corner of the door-way which passes into Pepper-alley, is a public-house, that has a passage through into the Close ; and through this house passengers are allowed to pass, on payment of a halfpenny each, until the common thoroughfare is again opened.

Proceeding from the south gateway of St. Mary Overy's Close, at the west end of the church, and crossing St. Saviour's Dock, you will enter into the remains of

WINCHESTER HOUSE,

Built about the year 1107, by William Giffard, then bishop of that see, upon a piece of land
belonging

belonging to the priory of Bermondsey, to whom the bishops paid an acknowledgement or quit-rent, as is evident by a writ directed to the Barons of the Exchequer in 1366, for the payment of eight pounds, due for the late bishop of Winchester's lodgings, in Southwark. This building was undoubtedly one of the most magnificent of its kind in the city or suburbs of London. We find the bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry VI. on his being cardinal of St. Eusebius, in France, was, on his approach to London, met by the mayor, aldermen, and many chief citizens on horseback, and conducted by them in great pomp to his palace in Southwark. To judge of the original grandeur of this place, an intelligent spectator need only visit it in its present state of ruin. Time has not yet been able to extinguish the marks of venerable antiquity; though, perhaps, from its commercial situation, few places have been more exposed to the attacks of violence. In the times of confusion, this house being a large pile of building, was made a prison for the royalists; and here Sir Kenelm Digby wrote his book of Bodus, and diverted himself in chymistry; and used to make artificial stones, as rubies, emeralds, &c. Sir Francis Dodington was also prisoner with him at the same time. It was afterwards sold, Sept. 26,

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1649,

1649, to Thomas Walker, of Camberwell, gent. which is mentioned in the antiquities of the cathedral church of Winchester, where the sale of the lands belonging to that see is inserted from a very valuable manuscript, and mentioned by Mr. Aubry to have been in the possession of Thomas Rawlinson, of the Middle Temple, Esq. and F.R.S. confirmed by the original indenture, dated Sept. 26, 1649, wherein are mentioned Sir John Wollaston, kat. John Fowke, William Gibbs, Samuel Aveye, Christopher Packe, alderman of the city of London, James Bunce, Francis Ashe, Thomas Noell, John Bellamy, Edward Hooker, Thomas Arnold, Richard Glyd, William Hobson, John Babington, Laurence Bromfield, Alexander Jones, Richard Vennar, Stephen Estwicke, Robert Meade, and James Storye, citizens of the said city of London, being all of them persons trusted, by several ordinances of the Lords and Commons assembled in parliament, with the lands and possessions of the late archbishop and bishops, and with the sale thereof, for the use of the commonwealth, in such sort as therein is mentioned of the one part, and Thomas Walker, of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, gentleman, of the other part, &c. The purchase-money was four thousand three hundred and eighty pounds, eight shillings and threepence ;
which

which indenture was signed by Aveye, Packe, Noel, Bellamy, Babington, Vennar, Bromfield, and Estwicke. The park belonging to the palace was included in the same indenture ; but reverting, upon the restoration, to the rightful owner, the house was demolished, and the scite of that and the park leased out and built upon, and is still part of the demesnes of the see of Winchester. On the south side of this house, and adjoining to it where the market now is, stood a pile of building, set apart for the use of the bishop of Rochester: the time of its rising is not known, though it was pulled down in 1604, as appears by the before-mentioned indenture, and several tenements built upon its scite, which were sold to Thomas Walker at the same time with Winchester Place, and are specified to be so in the same deed, though the happy return of the king restored them to the true proprietors.

The abbot of Waverly Abbey, in this county, had a house near the last-mentioned.

The bishop of Winchester's palace, with the other buildings belonging to it, we may reasonably conclude, anciently occupied most of that part of the Bankside now called Clink-street, as may be seen even at this period, by
the

the remainder of several pieces of old stonework, which were formerly arches, and formed avenues to the palace and to the offices belonging to it. There can be no doubt but that, in its original state, it had a complete view of the river Thames; the street, however, is now formed by buildings on the opposite side of the way, being a range of wharfs and manufactories, situated immediately on the edge of the bank, close to the river: the most considerable of these are FELL's *Flower Wharf*, KEEN and SMITHERS's *Coal Wharf*, LINGARD and SADLER's *Mustard Manufactory*, CALVERT's *Corn Wharf*, WINCHESTER *Wharf*, occupied by Messrs. GOSSE and BENVELL, GOODWIN and Co.'s *Coal Wharf*, and COLE's *Dye-House*; and adjoining that which was formerly the palace, is also the *Dye-House* of Messrs. GOODWINS. The manufactory of Lingard and Sadler has a communication with the old palace by means of a passage over the street; and that part of it which is in their possession, is made into extensive warehouses. The antique remains of its former roof, and many other scattered fragments, still exist evidences of its having been once applied to purposes far different from the present, and leave us little room to doubt the authenticity of what has been handed down to us. The generality of these manufactories are worked by the assistance of steam

steam engines. The engine of Lingard and Sadler keeps a great number of edge stones at work in grinding mustard, lint, and other seeds. The sieves and other apparatus for preparing their goods, together with the pressing machines for extracting the oil, and making the oil-cake, are all worked by the engine, which, with those of the dye-houses and the other manufactories, are the same in point of principle; they are formed upon Bolton's plan, and though the apparatus varies according to the respective uses, it is applied to the principle they act upon, is, generally speaking, the same.

THE BANK-SIDE.

This spot presents us with so great a variation from the ancient situation which history relates it to have been in, that we are almost at a loss how to introduce the subject, so as to render the information we wish to give sufficiently regular and interesting; we will, however, give the reader its general state, as we have pretty accurately collected it from the year 1600. From various title deeds and other written documents now extant, and without any reference to what has been written by others on the subject, we hazard not to assert that the Bank-side was in a great measure gardens, orchards, and in general

ral an open but cultivated spot; it was land belonging to the Crown, and on various parts of it stood the Globe Theatre, the Bear Garden, and other places of public show: here were also the Pike Gardens, some time called the Queen's Pike Gardens, with ponds for the preservation of fresh water fish, which were said to be kept for the supply of the Royal table, under the inspection of an officer called the King's Purveyor of Pyke, who had here a house for his residence. On the Bank-side, prior to the above date, were also the ancient Stews, as will be seen hereafter. Thus much for its general situation, and of each of these places we take leave to offer such a general description as the nature and antiquity of the subject will permit. Proceeding thence to more modern establishments on the same spot, we present our readers with such particulars as the obliging communications of the Proprietors, interested in the various manufactures now carried on, have enabled us to communicate.

The first place of great note in earlier times, and which demands our more immediate preference, as it was situated at the upper part of the Bank-side, was the

GLOBE THEATRE.

It is a part of our history, not the least curious;
and

and though a theatre on the Bank-side has been mentioned in several writings, much of the particulars relative to that spot remain yet to be told. In the time of Queen Elizabeth theatrical amusements were in great estimation, and from the best accounts that can be collected, it appears, there were in the latter part of her reign no less than ten places for the representation of dramatic pieces, or, as they were then called, histories; the drama at that period rather consisting of a representation of particular events in a kind of narrative succession, than that sort of composition which is now interwoven into what is called a plot, and more calculated to keep the attention engaged by expectation. Of these places some were called private houses, viz. a house in Black-friars, the Cockpit or Phoenix in Drury-lane, a theatre in White-friars, which is supposed to have been situated near the entrance to the Temple, on a spot lately called Playhouse yard, but now pulled down, and the ground whereof is advertised for building; one in Salisbury-court, and six that were called public theatres, viz. the GLOBE, the Swan, the Rose, and the Hope on the Bank-side; the Red Bull at the upper end of St. John's-street, and the Fortune in White-Cross-street. It does not appear at what time the Globe Theatre was originally built, though there is little doubt but

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of

of four mentioned to be on the Bank-side; the Globe was the only one used as a theatre for dramatic entertainments, the others under the names of the Swan, the Rose, and the Hope, being chiefly employed in an inferior species of amusement, most probably bear and bull baiting, and answering to the public places of the present day, in the same degree of inferiority as Astley's exhibitions of dogs and monkeys were to our more regular theatres. The Bank-side, at this period, seems to have been frequented by libertines of the lowest cast, and contrary to its present busy application to the purposes of mercantile convenience, was then, and for many years afterwards, wholly applied to pleasure, and sought in the hours of relaxation. The best account we have seen of the Globe Theatre is in Malone's Supplemental Observations to Steevens's Shakspeare, which we shall give in his own words, subjoining such of our remarks as may tend to the further illustration of the subject.

“ The Globe Theatre (he informs us) was situated on the southern side of the river Thames; was an hexagonal building, partly open to the weather, partly covered with reeds. It was a public theatre, and of considerable size; and there they always acted by daylight. On the roof of the Globe, and the other public

public theatres, a pole was erected, to which a flag was affixed. These flags were probably displayed only during the hours of exhibition; and it should seem from a passage in one of the old comedies, that they were taken down during Lent, in which season no plays were represented.

“The Globe, though hexagonal at the outside, was probably a rotunda within, and perhaps had its name from its circular form. It might, however, have been denominated only from its sign; which was a figure of Hercules supporting the globe. This theatre was burnt down in 1613; but it was rebuilt in the following year, and decorated with more ornament than had been originally bestowed upon it.

“The exhibitions at the Globe seem to have been calculated chiefly for the lower class of people; those at Black-friars, for a more select and judicious audience. This appears from the following prologue to Shirley’s *Doubtful Heir*, which is inserted among his poems, printed in 1646, with this title:

“Prologue at the Globe, to his comedy called the *Doubtful Heir*, which should have been presented at the Black-friars.

C c 2

“Gentlemen,

" Gentlemen, I am only sent to say,
 Our author did not calculate his play
 For this meridian. The Bank-side he knows,
 Is far more skilful at the ebbs and flows
 Of water than of wit; he did not mean
 For the elevation of your poles, this scene.
 No shew—no dance—and what you most delight in,
 Grave understanders,* here's no target fighting
 Upon the stage; all work for cutlers barr'd;
 No bawdry, nor no ballads—this goes hard:
 But language clean, and what affects you not,
 Without impossibilities the plot;
 No clown, no squibs, no devil in't.—Oh now,
 You squirrels that want nuts, what will you do?
 Pray do not crack the benches, and we may
 Hereafter fit your palates with a play.
 But you that can contract yourselves, and fit,
 As you were now in the Black-friars pit,
 And will not deaf us with lewd noise and tongues,
 Because we have no heart to break our lungs,
 Will pardon our vast stage, and not disgrace
 This play, meant for your persons, not the place."

" The superior discernment of the Black-friars
 audience may be likewise collected from a
 passage in the preface prefixed by Heminge
 and Condell to the first folio edition of our
 author's works: ' and though you be a ma-
 gistrate of wit, and sit on the stage at Black-
 friars or the Cockpit, to arraign plays dailie,
 know these plays have had their tryal already,
 and stood out all appeals.'

" A writer,

* The common people stood in the Globe theatre, in
 that part of the house which we now call the pit; which
 being lower than the stage, Shirley calls them *under*
 standers. In the private playhouses, it appears from the
 subsequent lines, there were seats in the pit.

" A writer, already quoted, informs us that one of these theatres was a winter, and the other a summer house. As the Globe was partly exposed to the weather, and they acted there usually by day-light, it was probably the summer theatre. The exhibitions here seem to have been more frequent than at Black-friars, at least till the year 1604 or 1605, when the Bank-side appears to have become less frequented than it formerly had been.

" Many of our ancient dramatic pieces were performed in the yards of carriers inns, in which, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the comedians, who then first united themselves in companies, erected an occasional stage.* The form of these temporary playhouses seems to be preserved in our modern theatres. The galleries are, in both, ranged over each other on three sides of the building. The small rooms under the lowest of these galleries, answer to our present boxes; and it is observable
that

* Fleckno, in his *Short Discourse of the English Stage*, published in 1662, says, some remains of these ancient theatres were at that day to be seen in the inn-yards of the Cross-keys in Gracechurch-street, and the Bull in Bishopsgate-street.

In the seventeen playhouses erected between the years 1570 and 1629, the continuator of Stowe's Chronicle reckons "five inns or common osteryes turned into playhouses."

that these, even in theatres which were built in a subsequent period expressly for dramatic exhibitions, still retained their old name, and are frequently called rooms by our ancient writers. The yard bears a sufficient resemblance to the pit, as at present in use. We may suppose the stage to have been raised in this area, on the fourth side, with its back to the gateway of the inn, at which the money for admission was taken. Thus, in fine weather, a playhouse, not incommodious might have been formed.

“Hence, in the middle of the Globe, and I suppose of the other public theatres, in the time of Shakspeare, there was an open yard or area, where the common people stood to see the exhibition; from which circumstance they are called by our author groundlings, and by Ben Johnson, ‘the understanding gentlemen of the ground.’

“In the ancient playhouses there appears to have been a private box; of which it is not easy to ascertain the situation. It seems to have been placed at the side of the stage, towards the rear, and to have been at a lower price; in this some people sat, either from œconomy or singularity. The galleries or scaffolds, as they are sometimes called, and that part of the house, which

which in private theatres was named the pit,* seem to have been at the same price; and probably in houses of reputation, such as the Globe, and that in Black-friars, the price of admission into those parts of the theatre was six-pence, while in some meaner playhouses it was only a penny, in others two-pence. The price of admission into the best rooms or boxes, was, I believe, in our author's time, a shilling; though afterwards it appears to have risen to two shillings and half a crown.

“ From several passages in our old plays we learn, that spectators were admitted on the stage, and that the critics and wits of the time usually sat there. Some were placed on the ground;† others

* The pit, Dr. Percy supposes to have received its name from one of the playhouses having been formerly a cock-pit. This account of the term, however, seems to be somewhat questionable. The place where the seats are ranged in St. Mary's at Cambridge, is still called the pit; and no one can suspect that venerable fabric of having ever been a cock-pit, or that the phrase was borrowed from a playhouse to be applied to a church. A pit is a place low in its relative situation, and such is the middle part of a theatre.

Shakspeare himself uses cock-pit to express a small confined situation, without any particular reference :

“ Can this cock-pit hold

“ The vasty fields of France—or may we cram,

“ Within this wooden O, the very casques

“ That did affright the air at Agincourt.”

† “ Being on your feet, sneak not away like a coward, but salute all your gentle acquaintance that are spread either
on

others sat on stools, of which the price was either six-pence or a shilling, according, I suppose, to the commodiousness of the situation. And they were attended by pages, who furnished them with pipes and tobacco, which was smoked here as well as in other parts of the house. Yet it should seem that persons were suffered to sit on the stage only in the private playhouses, (such as Black-friars, &c.) where the audience was more select, and of a higher class; and that in the Globe and other public theatres, no such licence was permitted.

“ The stage was strewed with rushes, which we learn from Hentzner and Caius de Ephemera, was in the time of Shakspeare, the usual covering of floors in England. The curtain which hangs in the front of the present stage, drawn up by lines and pullies, though not a modern invention (for it was used by Inigo Jones in the masques at court) was yet an apparatus to which the

on the rushes, or on stools about you; and draw what troops you can from the stage after you——” Decker’s *Gul’s Horn-book*. 1609. This accounts for Hamlet’s sitting on the ground at Ophelia’s feet, during the representation of the play before the king and court of Denmark. Our author has only placed the young prince in the same situation in which he perhaps often saw Essex or Southampton at the feet of some celebrated beauty. What some chose from æconomy, gallantry might have recommended to others.

the simple mechanism of our ancient theatres had not arrived; for in them the curtains opened in the middle, and were drawn backwards and forwards on an iron rod. In some playhouses they were woollen, in others, made of silk. Towards the rear of the stage there appears to have been a balcony, the platform of which was probably eight or ten feet from the ground. I suppose it to have been supported by pillars. From hence in many of our old plays, part of the dialogue was spoken; and in the front of this balcony, curtains likewise were hung.

“A doubt has been entertained, whether in our ancient theatres there were side and other scenes. The question is involved in so much obscurity, that it is very difficult to form any decided opinion upon it. It is certain, that in the year 1605, Inigo Jones exhibited an entertainment at Oxford, in which moveable scenes were used;*

but

* See Peck's *Memoirs of Milton*, p. 282: “The above mentioned art of varying the face of the whole stage was a new thing, and never seen in England till August 1605, at what time, King James I. being to be entertained at Oxford, the heads of that University hired the aforesaid Inigo Jones (a great traveller) who undertook to farther them much, and to furnish them with rare devices for the king's entertainment. Accordingly he erected a stage close to the upper end of the hall, (as it seemed at the first sight) at Christ-church; but it was indeed but a false wall, fair painted and adorned with stately pillars, which pillars would turn about. By reason whereof, with other painted cloths, on Wednesday, August 28, he varied the stage three times in the acting of one tragedy.”

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but he appears to have introduced several pieces of machinery in the masques at court, with which undoubtedly the public theatres were unacquainted. A passage which has been produced from one of the old comedies, proves, it must be owned, that even these were furnished with some pieces of machinery, which were used when it was requisite to exhibit the descent of some god or saint; but from all the cotemporary accounts, I am inclined to believe, that the mechanism of our ancient stage seldom went beyond a painted chair, or a trap-door, and that few, if any of them, had any moveable scenes. When King Henry VIII. is to be discovered by the dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, reading in his study, the scenical direction in the first folio, 1623, (which was printed apparently from play-house copies) is, 'The king draws the curtaine, [i. e. draws it open] and sits reading pensively;' for, besides the principal curtains that hung in the front of the stage, they used others as substitutes for scenes. If a bed-chamber is to be exhibited, no change of scene is mentioned; but the property-man is simply ordered to thrust forth a bed. When the fable requires the Roman capitol to be exhibited, we find two officers enter, 'to lay cushions, as it were in the capitol.' So, in *King Richard II.* act iv. sc. i. 'Bolingbroke, &c. enter as to the parliament.'

Again,

Again, in *Sir John Oldcastle*, 1600: 'enter Cambridge, Scroop, and Gray, as in a chamber.' In *Romeo and Juliet*, I doubt much whether any exhibition of Juliet's monument was given on the stage. I imagine Romeo only opened with his mattock one of the stage trap-doors, (which might have represented a tomb-stone) by which he descended to a vault beneath the stage, where Juliet was deposited; and this idea is countenanced by a passage in the play, and by the poem on which the drama was founded.

"How little the imaginations of the audience were assisted by scenical deception, and how much necessity our author had to call on them to 'piece out imperfections with their thoughts,' may be also collected from Sir Philip Sidney, who, describing the state of the drama and the stage, in his time, says, 'Now you shall see three ladies walk to gather flowers, and then we must believe the stage to be a garden. By and by we heare news of a shipwracke in the same place; then we are to blame if we accept it not for a rock. Upon the back of that, comes out a hideous monster with fire and smoke; then the miserable beholders are bound to take it for a cave: while in the mean time two armies fly in, represented with four swords and bucklers,

D d 2

and

and then what hard heart will not receive it for a pitched field.'

"All these circumstances induce me to believe that our ancient theatres, in general, were only furnished with curtains, and a single scene composed of tapestry, which appears to have been sometimes ornamented with pictures: and some passages in our old dramas incline one to think, that when tragedies were performed, the stage was hung with black.

"In the early part, at least, of our author's acquaintance with the theatre, the want of scenery seems to have been supplied by the simple expedient of writing the names of the different places where the scene was laid in the progress of the play, which were disposed in such a manner as to be visible to the audience.

"Though the apparatus for theatric exhibitions was thus scanty, and the machinery of the simplest kind, the invention of trap-doors appears not to be modern; for in an old morality entitled *All for Money*, we find a marginal direction, which implies that they were early in use.

"It appears from Heywood's *Apology for Actors*, that the covering, or internal roof of the stage, was anciently termed the heavens. It was probably

bably painted of a sky-blue colour; or perhaps pieces of drapery tinged with blue were suspended across the stage, to represent the heavens.

“ From a plate prefixed to Kirkman’s *Drolls*, printed in 1672, in which there is a view of a theatrical booth, it should seem that the stage was formerly lighted by two large branches, of a form similar to those now hung in churches. They being, I suppose, found inconvenient, as they obstructed the sight of the spectators, gave place in a subsequent period to small circular wooden frames, furnished with candles, eight of which were hung on the stage, four at either side: and these within a few years were wholly removed by Mr. Garrick, who, on his return from France, first introduced the present commodious method of illuminating the stage by lights not visible to the audience.

“ If all the players whose names are enumerated in the first folio edition of our author’s works, belonged to the same theatre, they composed a numerous company; but it is doubtful whether they all performed at the same period, or in the same house. Many of the companies certainly were so thin, that one person played two or three parts; and a battle on which the fate of an empire

empire was supposed to depend, was decided by half a dozen combatants. It appears to have been a common practice in their mock engagements, to discharge small pieces of ordnance on the stage.

"Before the exhibition began, three flourishes or pieces of music were played, or, in the ancient language, there were three soundings. Music was likewise played between the acts. The instruments chiefly used were trumpets, cornets, and hautboys. The band, which did not consist of more than five or six performers, sat (as I have been told by a very ancient stage veteran, who had his information from Bowman, the contemporary of Betterton) in an upper balcony, over what is now called the stage-box.

"The person who spoke the prologue, was ushered in by trumpets, and usually wore a long black velvet cloak, which, I suppose, was considered as best suited to a supplicatory address. Of this custom, whatever might have been its origin, some traces remained till very lately; a black coat, having been, if I mistake not, within these few years, the constant stage-habilliment of our modern prologue-speakers. The dress of the ancient prologue-speaker is still retained

tained in the play that is exhibited in *Hamlet*, before the king and court of Denmark.

“ An epilogue does not appear to have been a regular appendage to a play in Shakspeare’s time; for many of his dramas had none; at least, they have not been preserved. In *All’s Well that Ends Well*, the *Midsummer Night’s Dream*, *As you like it*, *Troilus and Cressida*, and *The Tempest*, the epilogue is spoken by one of the persons of the drama, and adapted to the character of the speaker; a circumstance that I have not observed in the epilogues of any other author of that age. The epilogue was not always spoken by one of the performers in the piece, for that subjoined to *The Second Part of King Henry IV.* appears to have been delivered by a dancer.

“ The performers of male characters generally wore periwigs, which in the age of Shakspeare were not in common use. It appears from a passage in Puttenham’s *Art of English Poesy*, 1589, that vizards were on some occasions used by the actors of those days; and it may be inferred from a scene in one of our author’s comedies, that they were sometimes worn in his time, by those who performed female characters. But this, I imagine, was very rare. Some of the
female

female part of the audience likewise appeared in masks.

“The stage-dresses, it is reasonable to suppose, were much more costly at some theatres than others. Yet the wardrobe of even the king’s servants at the Globe and Black-friars, was, we find, but scantily furnished; and our author’s dramas derived very little aid from the splendor of exhibition,

“It is well known, that in the time of Shakspeare, and for many years afterwards, female characters were represented by boys or young men. Sir William D’Avenant, in imitation of the foreign theatres, first introduced females in the scene, and Mrs. Betterton is said to have been the first woman that appeared on the English stage. Andrew Pennycuicke played the part of Matilda, in a tragedy of Davenport’s, in 1665; and Mr. Kynaston acted several female parts after the Restoration. Downes, a contemporary of his, assures us, ‘that being then very young, he made a complete stage beauty, performing his parts so well (particularly Arthiope and Aglaura) that it has since been disputable among the judicious, whether any woman that succeeded him, touched the audience so sensibly as he.’

Both

"Both the prompter, or book-holder, as he was sometimes called, and the property-man, appear to have been regular appendages of our ancient theatres.

"No writer that I have met with, intimates that, in the time of Shakspeare, it was customary to exhibit more than a single dramatic piece on one day.

"*The Yorkshire Tragedy, or All's one*, indeed, appears to have been one of four pieces that were represented on the same day; and Fletcher has also a piece called *Four Plays in One*; but probably, these were either exhibited on some particular occasion, or were ineffectual efforts to introduce a new species of amusement; for we do not find any other instances of the same kind. Had any shorter pieces been exhibited after the principal performance, some of them probably would have been printed: but there are none extant of an earlier date than the time of the Restoration. The practice therefore of exhibiting two dramas successively in the same evening, we may be assured was not established before that period. But though the audiences in the time of our author, were not gratified by the representation of more than one drama in the same day, the entertainment was diversified,

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and the populace diverted, by vaulting, tumbling, slight of hand, and morris-dancing : a mixture not much more heterogeneous than that with which we are daily presented, a tragedy and a farce.

“ The amusements of our ancestors, before the commencement of the play, were of various kinds. While some part of the audience entertained themselves with reading, or playing at cards, others were employed in less refined occupations ; in drinking ale, or smoking tobacco ; with these they were furnished by male attendants, of whose clamour, a satirical writer of the time of James I. loudly complains.

“ It was a common practice to carry table-books to the theatre, and either from curiosity, or enmity to the author, or some other motive, to write down passages of the play that was represented : and there is reason to believe that the imperfect and mutilated copies of some of Shakspeare's dramas, which are yet extant, were taken down in short-hand during the exhibition.

“ At the end of the piece, the actors, in noblemen's houses and in taverns, where plays were frequently performed, prayed for the health and prosperity

prosperity of their patrons; and in the public theatres, for the king and queen. This prayer sometimes made part of the epilogue. Hence, probably, as Mr. Steevens has observed, the addition of: *Vivant rex et regina*, to the modern play-bills.

“Plays in the time of our author, began at one o'clock in the afternoon; and the exhibition was usually finished in two hours. Even in 1667, they commenced at three o'clock.

“When Goffon wrote his *School of Abuse* in 1579, it seems that dramatic entertainments were usually exhibited on Sundays. Afterwards they were performed on that and other days indiscriminately. From the silence of Prynne on this subject, it has been supposed that the practice of exhibiting plays on the Lord's day was discontinued when he published his *Histrionastix*, in 1633; but I doubt whether this conjecture be well founded, for it appears from a contemporary writer, that it had not been abolished in the third year of King Charles I.

“It has been a question whether it was formerly a common practice to ride on horseback to the playhouse; a circumstance that would scarcely deserve consideration, if it were not in some sort connected with our author's history, a

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plausible

plausible story having been built on this foundation, relative to his first introduction to the stage.

“ The modes of conveyance to the theatre, anciently, as at present, seem to have been various; some going in coaches, others on horseback, and many by water. To the Globe playhouse the company probably were conveyed by water; to that in Black-friars, the gentry went either in coaches,* or on horseback ;

* See a letter from Mr. Garrard to Lord Strafford, dated January 9, 1633-4; Strafford's Letters, vol. I. p. 175: “ Here hath been an order of the lords of the council hung up in a table near Paul's and the Black-friars, to command all that resort to the playhouse there, to send away their coaches, and to disperse abroad in Paul's Church yard, Carter-lane, the Conduit in Fleet-street, and other places, and not to return to fetch their company, but they must trot a-foot to find their coaches—'twas kept very strictly for two or three weeks, but now I think it is disordered again.” It should however be remembered that this was written about forty years after Shakspeare's first acquaintance with the theatre. Coaches, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, were possessed but by very few. They were not in ordinary use till after the year 1605. See Stowe's Annals, p. 867. Even when the above-mentioned order was made, there were no hackney coaches. These, as appears from another letter in the same collection, were established a few months afterwards. “ I cannot (says Mr. Garrard) omit to mention any new thing that comes up amongst us, though never so trivial. Here is one Captain Bailly, he hath been a sea-captain, but now lives on the land, about this city, where he tries experiments. He hath erected according to his ability, some four hackney coaches, put his men in livery, and appointed them to stand at the May-pole in the Strand, giving them instructions at what rates to carry men into several

back ; and the common people on foot. In an epigram by Sir John Davis, the practice of riding to the theatre is ridiculed as a piece of affectation or vanity ; and therefore we may presume it was not very general.

“ Though from the want of newspapers and other periodical publications, intelligence was not so speedily circulated in former times as at present, our ancient theatres do not appear to have laboured under any disadvantage in this respect ; for the players printed and exposed accounts of the pieces that they intended to exhibit, which, however, did not contain a compleat list of the characters, or the names of the actors by whom they were represented.*

“ The

several parts of the town, where all day they may be had. Other hackney-men seeing this way, they flocked to the same place, and perform their journies at the same rate. So that sometimes there is twenty of them together, which disperse up and down, that they and others are to be had every where, as watermen are to be had by the water-side. Every body is much pleased with it. For whereas, before, coaches could not be had but at great rates, now a man may have one much cheaper.” This letter is dated April 1, 1634. *Strafford's Letters*, vol. I. p. 227.

A few months afterwards, hackney chairs were introduced : “ Here is also another project for carrying people up and down in close chairs, for the sole doing whereof, Sir Sander Duncombe, a traveller, now a pensioner, hath obtained a patent from the king, and hath forty or fifty making ready for use.” *Ibid.* p. 336.

* This practice did not commence till the beginning of the present century. I have seen a play bill printed in the
year

"The long and whimsical titles that are prefixed to the quarto copies of our author's plays, I suppose to have been transcribed from the play-bills of the time. They were equally calculated to attract the notice of the idle gazer in the walks at St. Paul's, or to draw a crowd about some vociferous Autolycus, who perhaps was hired by the players thus to raise the expectations of the multitude. It is indeed highly improbable that the modest Shakspeare, who has more than once apologized for his untutored lines, should in his manuscripts have entitled any of his dramas *most excellent and pleasant* performances. A contemporary writer has preserved something like a play-bill of those days, which seems to corroborate this observation; for if it were divested of rhyme, it would bear no very distant resemblance to the title pages that stand before some of our author's dramas:

"———Prithee, what's the play?
(The first I visited this twelvemonth day)

They

year 1697, which expressed only the titles of the two pieces that were to be exhibited, and the time when they were to be represented. Notices of plays to be performed on a future day, similar to those now daily published, are found in the original edition of the *Spectators* in 1711. In these early theatrical advertisements, our author is always styled the immortal Shakspeare. Hence Pope:

"Shakspeare, whom you and every playhouse-bill
"Style the divine, the matchless, what you will—"

They say— ' A new invented boy of Purle,
 That jeopard'd his necke to steale a girl
 Of twelve ; and lying fast impounded for't,
 Has hither sent his bearde to act his part ;
 Against all those in open malice bent,
 That would not freely to the theft consent :
 Fains all to's wish, and in the epilogue
 Goes out applauded for a famous—rogue.'
 —Now hang me if I did not look at first
 For some such stuff, by the fond people's thrust."

" It is uncertain at what time the usage of giving authors a benefit on the third day of the exhibition of their piece commenced. Mr. Oldys, in one of his manuscripts, intimates that dramatic poets had anciently their benefit on the first day that a new play was represented ; a regulation which would have been very favourable to some of the ephemeral productions of modern times. But for this there is not, I believe, any sufficient authority. From D'Avenant, indeed, we learn, that in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the poet had his benefit on the second day. As it was a general practice, in the time of Shakspeare, to sell the copy of the play to the theatre, I imagine, in such cases, an author derived no other advantage from his piece, than what arose from the sale of it. Sometimes, however, he found it more beneficial to retain the copy-right in his own hands ; and when he did so, I suppose he had a benefit. It is certain that

that the giving authors the profits of the third exhibition of their play, which seems to have been the usual mode during almost the whole of the last century, was an established custom in the year 1612; for Decker, in the prologue to one of his comedies, printed in that year, speaks of the poet's third day. The unfortunate Otway had no more than one benefit on the production of a new play; and this too, it seems, he was sometimes forced to mortgage, before the piece was acted.

“ Southerne was the first dramatic writer who obtained the emoluments arising from two representations; and to Farquhar, in the year 1700, the benefit of a third was granted. To the honour of Mr. Addison, it should be remembered, that he first discontinued the ancient, but humiliating, practice of distributing tickets, and soliciting company to attend at the theatre, on the poet's nights.

“ When an author sold his piece to the sharers or proprietors of a theatre, it remained for several years unpublished; but, when that was not the case, he printed it for sale, to which many seem to have been induced, from an apprehension that an imperfect copy might be issued from the press without their consent.

The

The customary price of the copy of a play, in the time of Shakspeare, appears to have been twenty nobles, or six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence. The play when printed was sold for six pence ; and the usual present from a patron, in return for a dedication, was forty shillings.

“ On the first day of exhibiting a new play, the prices of admission appear to have been raised ; and this seems to have been occasionally practised on the benefit nights of authors, to the end of the last century.

“ Dramatic poets in those times, as at present, were admitted gratis into the theatre.

“ The custom of passing a final censure on plays at their first exhibition, is as ancient as the time of our author ; for no less than three plays of his rival, Ben Johnson, appear to have been damned ; and Fletcher’s *Faithful Shepherdess*, and *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, written by him and Beaumont, underwent the same fate.

“ It is not easy to ascertain what were the emoluments of a successful actor in the time of Shakspeare. They had not then annual benefits, as at present. The performers at each theatre seem to have shared the profits arising

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either from each day's exhibition, or from the whole season, among them. I think it is not unlikely, that the clear emoluments of the theatre, after deducting whatever was appropriated to the proprietors of the house, were divided into one hundred parts, of which the actors had various shares, according to their rank and merit. From Ben Johnson's *Poetaster*, we learn, that one of either the performers or proprietors had seven shares and a half; but of what integral sum is not mentioned."

Though we have entered rather fully into the account of the theatre, we cannot omit directing our pursuit to some enquiries after Mr. William Shakspeare; whose talents first regulated the drama, and whose genuine effusions of nature, are alike captivating to every age; needing no art to modernise them to the fluctuating empire of fashion. This is a task on which so many learned pens have deigned to bestow their labour, that no ostentatious hope of superiority prompts us through desire of being included in a catalogue so respectable, to interfere, but the name of the bard is connected with our history, and the connection must not be broken from compliment, a profound respect to what his learned biographers have told us; from whose conjectures, presuming
upon

upon principles of reason, we shall here beg permission in some respect to differ.

In opposition to the idle tale which some authors have introduced of this great man, it is proper we should observe, that most if not all of Shakspeare's plays were performed either at the Globe, or at the theatre in Black-friars; both of which, it appears, belonged to the same company of comedians; who assumed the title of his Majesty's Servants from the following licence, granted to them by King James, in the year 1603.

"Pro Laurentio Fletcher & Willielmo Shakspeare & aliis,
A. D. 1603. Pat.

1. Jac. P. 2, m. 4, James by the grace of God, &c. to all justices, maiors, sheriffs, constables, headboroughs, and other our officers and loving subjects, greeting. Know you that wee, of our special grace, certaine knowledge, and meer motion, have licenced and authorized, and by these presentes doe licence and authorize theise our Servaunts, Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakspeare, Richard Burbage, Augustine Philippes, John Hemings, Henrie Condel, William Sly, Robert Armin, Richard Cowly, and the rest of their associates, freely to use and exercise the arte and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, morals, pastorals, stage plaies, and such like other as theise have abroadie studied or hereafter shall use or studie, as well for the recreation of our loving subjects, as for our solace and pleasure when we shall thincke good to see them during our pleasure: and the said comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, morals, pastorals, stage plaies, and such like, to shew and exercise publicly to their best commoditie, when the infection of the plague shall decrease, as well within theire now usuall house called the Globe, within our County of Surrey, as also within anie tounce-halls or moute-halls, or other convenient places
F f 2 within

within the liberties and freedom of any other citie, universitie, town or boroughe whatsoever, within our said realmes and dominions. Willing and commanding you, and everie of you, as you tender our pleasure, not only to permit and suffer them herein, without any your letts, hindrances, or molestations, during our pleasure, but also to be aiding or assisting to them if any wrong be to them offered, and to allow them such former curtesies as hathe bene given to men of their place and qualitie; and also what further favour you shall shew to theise our servants for our sake, we shall take kindlie at your handes. In witnels whereof, &c.

Witness our selfe at Westminster, the nynteenth daye
of Maye.

Per Breve de privato sigillo."

What we have inserted puts our poet far above the level of an inferior member of the theatre, but a very different opinion seems to have been entertained by some persons of great authority in the literary world; for Mr. Malone concludes his account with the following extract and references :

"To the foregoing accounts (says he) of Shakspeare's life, I have only one passage to add, which Mr. Pope related, as communicated to him by Mr. Rowe.

"In the time of Elizabeth, coaches being yet uncommon, and hired coaches not at all in use, those who were too proud, too tender, or too idle to walk, went on horseback to any distant business or diversion. Many came on horseback

back to the play,* and when Shakspeare fled to London from the terror of a criminal prosecution, his first expedient was to wait at the door of the playhouse, and hold the horses of those that had no servants, that they might be ready again after the performance. In this office he became so conspicuous, for his care and readiness, that in a short time every man as he alighted called for Will. Shakspeare, and scarcely any other waiter was trusted with a horse while Will. Shakspeare could be had. This was the first dawn of better fortune. Shakspeare, finding more horses put into his hand than he could hold, hired boys to wait under his inspection, who, when Will. Shakspeare was summoned, were immediately to present themselves, 'I am Shakspeare's boy, Sir.'

* Many came on horseback to the play.] Plays were at this time performed in the afternoon. "The pollicie of plaies is very necessary, howsoever some shallow-brained censurers (not the deepest searchers into the secrets of government) mightily oppunge them. For whereas the *afternoon* being the idlest time of the day wherein men that are their own masters (as gentlemen of the court, the innes of the court, and a number of captains and soldiers about London) do wholly bestow themselves upon pleasure, and that pleasure they divide (how virtuously it skills not) either in gaming, following of harlots, drinking or seeing a play, is it not better (since of four extremes, all the world cannot keep them, but they will choose one) that they should betake them to the least, which is plaies?" Nash's *Pierce Penniless*, his *Supplication to the Devil*, 1592. *Stevens*.

Sir.' In time Shakspeare found higher employment; but as long as the practice of riding to the playhouse continued, the waiters that held the horses retained the appellation of Shakspeare's boys."* *Johnson.*

To

* "The waiters that held the horses retained the appellation of Shakspeare's boys.] I cannot dismiss this anecdote without observing that it seems to want every mark of probability. Though Shakspeare quitted Stratford on account of a juvenile irregularity, we have no reason to suppose that he had forfeited the protection of his father, who was engaged in a lucrative business, or the love of his wife, who had already brought him two children, and was herself the daughter of a substantial yeoman. It is unlikely therefore when he was beyond the reach of his prosecutor, that he should conceal his plan of life or place of residence from those who, if he found himself distressed, could not fail to afford him such supplies as would have set him above the necessity of *holding horses* for subsistence. Mr. Malone has remarked in his 'attempt to ascertain the order in which the plays of Shakspeare were written,' that he might have found an easy introduction to the stage; for Thomas Green, a celebrated comedian of that period, was his townsman, and perhaps his relation. The genius of our author prompted him to write poetry; his connection with a player might have given his productions a dramatic turn; or his own sagacity might have taught him that fame was not incompatible with profit, and that the theatre was an avenue to both. That it was once the custom to ride on horseback to the play, I am likewise yet to learn. The most popular of the theatres were on the Bank-side; and we are told by the satirical pamphleteers of the time, that the usual mode of conveyance to these places of amusement, was by water; but not a single writer so much as hints the custom of riding to them, or at the practice of having horses held during the hours of exhibition. Some allusion to this usage (if it had existed) must, I think, have been discovered in the course of our researches after contemporary fashions. Let it be remembered

To these we presume to add some observations of our own, that very naturally occur after reading Mr. Steevens's opinion, in which we quite coincide; for even taking it for granted, that persons did, at this period, usually ride on horseback to the theatre, there does not seem any real authority to warrant a supposition that Mr. William Shakspeare was employed in so servile an office as that of holding the horses. When he left Stratford, the place of his nativity, his situation was at least such a one as put him far above so mean an employment, and the natural bent of his genius was of too elevated a nature to render it a matter of choice. It is true, the inconvenience which he laboured under from the prosecuting spirit of his enemy,

Sir

membered too that we receive this tale on no higher authority than that of Cibber's *Lives of the Poets*, Vol. I. p. 130. 'Sir William Davenant told it to Mr. Betterton, who communicated it to Mr. Rowe,' who (according to Dr. Johnson) related it to Mr. Pope. Mr. Rowe (if this intelligence be authentic) seems to have concurred with me in opinion, as he forebore to introduce a circumstance so incredible into his *Life of Shakspeare*. As to the book which furnishes the anecdotes, not the smallest part of it was the composition of Mr. Cibber, being entirely written by a Mr. Shiells, amanuensis to Dr. Johnson, when his Dictionary was preparing for the press. T. Cibber, was in the King's Bench, and accepted of 10 guineas from the booksellers for leave to prefix his name to the work; and it was purposely so prefixed as to leave the reader in doubt whether himself or his father was the person designed."

Steevens.

Sir Thomas Linly, might for a time render it necessary that he should embrace any servitude for the sake of privacy, but this could in no wise be effected by a situation in which his name was rendered a matter of notoriety; the more probable conjecture is, that when Mr. Shakspeare came to London, he did, through the interest of his townsmen, Mr. Green, procure some employment about the theatre, and that the regulation of these boys who plied at the door came under his inspection, and from thence, by his judicious management, as well as his personal attendance to their conduct, they might derive their title to the name of Shakspeare's boys: thus our inimitable author, for his care, may have been degraded to so low a rank. But presuming some foundation for the truth of this tale, he is more likely to have exercised the office attributed to him at Blackfriars than at the Globe, where we have seen he was included in the patent, and which seems to have derived its respectability from his talents.

With respect to the exact spot on which this theatre stood, we have this account:

It was situated in what is now called Maid-lane; the north side and building adjoining, extending from the west side of Counter-alley,
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to the north side of the passage leading to Mr. Brooks's cooperage ; on the east side beyond the end of Globe-alley, including the ground on which stood the late parish workhouse, and from thence continuing to the south end of Mr. Brook's passage. Under this building was Fountain-alley, leading from Horseshoe-alley into Castle-lane. Several of the neighbouring inhabitants remember these premises being wholly taken down about fifty years ago, having remained for many years in a very ruinous state ; avoided by the young and the superstitious as a place haunted by those imaginary beings called evil spirits.

It would be absurd to offer the representation of the Globe Theatre in the annexed plate as correct, Mr. Malone has, in his edition of Shakspeare, given us a similar one cut in wood, and the old copper-plate views describe it nearly in the same manner, but the authenticity of either, at a period so remote, requires a better authority than we possess ; it is probable the general appearance has been preserved, though it affords very little to boast of from our notions of convenience.

Before we pursue our further enquiries relative to the ancient state of Bank-side, we shall

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present

present the reader with a description of the present situation of the greater part of the spot we have just described, a considerable part of which is now occupied by the brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, formerly Thrale's, and by which name it is better known. The present proprietors have, with that obliging civility which is usual with them, afforded us every opportunity of viewing their extensive premises, but an intelligent correspondent having favoured us with the following particulars, we have preferred his account.

THRALE'S BREWHOUSE.

“ THE BREWERY of Messrs. THRALE and Co. is most conveniently situated upon the banks of the Thames, at the corner of Park-street, and to the north-west of the church of St. Mary Overy's. Upon a part of the premises formerly stood the *Globe Playhouse*, so well known for having been one of the most frequented theatres of the metropolis in the reign of Elizabeth and James the First. Some circumstances took place here which strongly marked the customs of that age, and contrast them with the less rational practices of the present times; a play was an entertainment for the afternoon, for the company usually assembled soon after mid-day, and lads called Shakspeare's boys, dressed in blue coats with scarlet collars, attended to hold the horses at the entrance

entrance of Globe-alley, for a penny a-piece, of those who frequented the theatre. But a more important event brings this place forward in the list of antiquarian researches, for here the immortal Shakspeare * first displayed his abilities as an actor. The passage which led to the Globe Tavern, of which the playhouse formed a part, was, till within these few years, known by the name of *Globe-alley*, and upon its site now stands a large storehouse for porter. The brewery has arisen by degrees to its present eminence of character and spaciousness of accommodations, as it was comparatively very small when occupied by Mr. Halsey, about the year 1690 or 1700; it was afterwards enlarged by his nephew Mr. Ralph Thrale, who was member for the Borough of Southwark. Mr. Henry Thrale, his son and successor, was universally beloved and esteemed for his amiable disposition and high character as a man of business; he represented the Borough for several sessions of Parliament; he married Miss Hester Lynch Salisbury, better known by the names of Thrale and Piozzi for her ingenious literary productions.

By

* We have entered rather fully into this subject in its proper place, notwithstanding which, we have thought it proper not to disturb the present account.

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“ By Mr. Henry Thrale the office was more fully improved in every respect; soon after his death, in the year 1781, it was disposed of for the sum of 135,000*l.* to Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, the present proprietors; by them the office has been rendered so much more convenient for carrying on a very large business, that what was done by their predecessors forms now no more than a part of the whole. As a proof how much the quantity of porter has increased in proportion, in the year 1752 there were only 34,000 barrels brewed, and it appears in the last year it amounted to no less than 134,000 barrels.

“ The buildings of which the present office consists, are remarkably ample and convenient; the space occupied by the yard and the various edifices, is computed at nearly six acres, a portion of ground that would, in the opinion of many persons, be thought sufficient for a villa and a park. The cooperage, the carpenter's, the wheeler's, and the farrier's shops are particularly large, and well adapted to their respective purposes. The stables nearly complete the form of a large quadrangle, and are capable of containing with every suitable convenience, no less than four-score horses. The inside of the brewhouse strikes the eye of the spectator with surprise, by the

the vast space it contains, as it is eighty feet in width, and two hundred and fifty in length. Among the numerous storehouses there is one distinguished by the appellation of *Number Nine*, which for its wide space and elegant proportions, is scarcely to be equalled by any room of the kind; the malt-lofts are so large as to be capable of containing nearly thirty thousand quarters. Here is also an excellent steam-engine, which has continued to perform its operations without being in the least unimpaired, for more than eight years: it was erected by those able mechanics Messrs. Boulton and Watt, and does singular credit to their ingenuity.

“ But the circumstances that render this brewery particularly worthy of public notice, and make it so frequently the resort of strangers of all countries, are the largeness and the number of the storehouses and the casks: the storehouses are capable of containing no less a quantity than 70,000 barrels. There may be offices in London which possess a few casks more capacious, but none that have more casks of a certain size, that contain so large a quantity as are here to be found. As these casks are so much elevated above the ground, and the light is so well thrown upon them from different sides of the cellars, they answer all the purposes of utility,

utility, as well as astonish the mind of the curious spectator, and it naturally occurs to him, that no place in the world, except London, can boast of manufactories upon so magnificent a scale, and no place except London, appears to be capable of finding consumers for so vast a quantity. The architect seems, at first sight, as if he had intended by the construction of these well proportioned and gigantic cylinders of wood, merely to form objects most striking to the eye; he had, however, a more important object in view, since it is found from long experience, that by being so elevated and surrounded with so much light, they are easily accessible, and the porter can be drawn off with the greatest ease and expedition.

“ The reputation and the enjoyment of London porter, is by no means confined to England, as a proof of the truth of this assertion, this house exports annually very large quantities; so far extended are its commercial connections, that *Tbrale's intire* is well known, as a delicious beverage, from the frozen regions of Russia to the burning sands of Bengal and Sumatra. The empress of all the Russias, is, indeed, so partial to porter, that she has ordered repeatedly very large quantities for her own drinking, and that of her court. It refreshes the brave soldiers, who

who are fighting the battles of their country in Germany, and animates with new ardour and activity the colonists of *Sierra Leone* and Botany Bay. It is not only evident from the exportation of other articles, but likewise from the quantity of Porter sent abroad, that *Thrale's intire* extends the reputation of British produce to the most remote quarters of the Globe.

“ In consequence of the intimacy, that for many years subsisted between Dr. Johnson and Mr. Thrale, the Doctor was accustomed to spend much time at the brewery as well as at Streatham. On the opposite side of the street is an agreeable piece of pleasure ground, encircled with a gravel walk, and planted with poplars and other trees, which is known by the name of Palmyra; here he was wont to walk, and to indulge his solitary meditations. A window over the counting-house is shewn, at which this great moralist has been frequently seen to stand in a posture of adoration, and has been heard to utter his prayers with great fervour and devotion. It is well known that he was particularly fond of resorting hither, as exclusive of the literary parties that he met at Mr. Thrale's table, in this place he had an opportunity of seeing a variety of mechanical instruments, and of learning their various uses in
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the process of manufactures. Not content, however, with such information, he searched amidst his chemical experiments into the properties of malt and hops, and well understood, as Mr. Boswell informs us,* the art of brewing porter.

“ It is worthy of remark, that at two periods of time so distant as the reign of Elizabeth and George the Third, this place was frequented by persons so eminent in the annals of English literature, as Shakspeare and Johnson, and has derived much celebrity from their connection with its proprietors.

“ Those gentlemen, who employ so immense a capital as is necessary for this Brewery, who set so much industry in motion, by engaging so great number of persons in the different departments of it, who so much benefit the public revenue by the immense taxes they pay to government, and conduce so much to the extent and the glory of English commerce, ought to be considered as distinguished friends to their native country, and promoters of its best interests. And upon the whole, when we consider the immense sum embarked in this trade,
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* Boswell's second edition of his Journal, page 324.

the vast extent of the premises, the capaciousness of the buildings, the peculiar convenience of the wharf-house for the purposes of exportation, the number of servants, horses, and carriages, the various trades connected with it, and which it supports; the dexterity, expedition, vigilance, and address, with which the whole business is conducted by the present proprietors, we may venture to pronounce, that this office is one of the first concerns of the kind in London.

“ During the memorable riot in the year 1780, when the mob committed so many depredations in every part of London, it is very remarkable, that although they threatened this office with destruction in consequence of Mr. Thrale having voted for the bill that favoured the Roman Catholics, it escaped without sustaining any injury. When they came to attack it in great numbers, they were diverted from their destructive purposes by the manly address and hospitality of Mr. Perkins, a principal in the house.”

Near to this spot is the water works by which the neighbourhood in general is supplied, and now called

THE BOROUGH WATER-WORKS.

These works were formerly called Thrale's

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Water-Works, they are said to have been originally erected by Mr. Thrale, for the purpose of supplying his brewery, and were then worked by horses; they were afterwards purchased by a company who are incorporated and called by their present name; by this company a steam engine was erected, about the year 1770, which differs from those we have before mentioned, the former being worked by steam alone, whereas, that of which we now treat is worked differently, namely, by the pressure of the atmosphere upon the steam piston. We do not profess to enter into mechanical descriptions, but we feel an equal obligation to Mr. Hately, the engineer belonging to these works, for his explanations and offers of assistance, had such been the purpose of the work we have undertaken.

Near this place is a windmill, built on the remains of an old meeting-house, and now used as a colour mill; several other places, a description of which would be but little gratifying to the curious, now occupy this part of the Bank, but the principal manufactory remaining to be mentioned among the modern establishments, is the dye-house of Messrs. Arcly and Child, situated at the corner of Horseshoe-alley, near which is a landing place for those who cross the Thames

Thames from the opposite shore in the city of London. On a part of the Bank-side, according to the best historians, were

THE STEWS.

Though some objections have been made to a publication of particulars relative to the Stews which were anciently licensed on the Bankside, yet they do not seem to us sufficiently founded in propriety to warrant such an omission. Laws, customs, and characters, however detestable in themselves, are not therefore to be disregarded by the historian; this is an opinion not original, and as there are many valuable books yet extant that support it, no apology need be made in its favour.

Whether the licensing places and persons, for ends contrary to religion and morality, can be justified upon any score of political reasoning, is not the business of the present attempt to determine. Vice already holds her empire rather unrestrained in this country; and it has been said, where the disposition of the people, and the habitual course of depravity, are its supporters, the restraining it within particular limits is an expedient to be justified upon the best principles of policy, inasmuch as where an evil prevails, by tolerating certain limited exercises

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of it, the greater ill is prevented by the authority granted for the lesser. Upon these opinions it is the business of the Legislature to determine: there are, indeed, some written authorities published about the year 1740, much in favour of tolerating the Stews; but as a perusal of books, in which if there is some true reasoning, yet there is also much false, would be but little conducive to mend mankind, we forbear any reference to them. Nothing can be justified which may be avoided by a virtuous and well-regulated attention to the duties of religion, morality, and a reciprocal regard to the several orders of society; it is therefore to be hoped that no mistaken motive of political wisdom, from any principles of fine-spun natural philosophy, will ever pass a law to tolerate dishonour.

Having offered this little exordium, we shall proceed to relate such particulars of these places as we are furnished with, by the searches we have made into antiquity.

Near to the Bear-Garden, on the Bankside, was formerly the Bordello, or Stews, so called from several licensed houses for the entertainment of lewd persons of both sexes. These were subject to several laws and regulations, and their manner of life and privileges received many

many confirmations from the Crown. The distance of time precludes our attempting to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the foundation of these places, since, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and in the year 1162, we find, in a parliament held at Westminster, an act passed for confirming several ordinances, statutes, and *old* customs, observed in that place : from the word *old* it is a reasonable conjecture, that they were then of some antiquity, and that the parliament at that time gave a legal sanction to those regulations, which custom had previously established ; some of which are here inserted, from Stowe's Survey.

“ That no Stew-holder, or his wife, should let or stay any single woman to goe and come freely at times, when they lifted.

“ No Stew-holder to keep any woman to board, but she to board abroad at her pleasure.

“ To take no more for the woman's chamber in the weeke than fourteene pence.

“ Not to keep open his doors upon holy dayes.

“ Not to keepe any single woman in his house on the holy dayes, but the Bayliffe to see them voided out of the Lordship.

“ No

"No single woman to be kept against her will, that would have her sinne.

"No Stew-holder receive any woman of religion, or any man's wife.

"No single woman to take mony to lye with any man, except she lye with him all night, till the morrow.

"No man to be drawn or enticed into any stew-house.

"The constables, bayliffe, and others, every weeke to search every stew-house.

"No Stew-holder to keepe any woman, that hath the perillous infirmity of burning; nor to sell bread, ale, flesh, wood, coale, or any victuals, &c."

Upon a short review of their subsequent protection, it appears that, in the year 1345, king Edward the Third confirmed to them the privileges they then enjoyed, and, as some say, directed a badge or drefs of distinction to be worn by the women inhabiting that place; that in the year 1381, the Stew-houses were the property of William Walworth, the then Lord Mayor of London, by whom they were let out to Flemish women, or, as they are by some termed

termed; the Froes of Flanders. In the fifth year of the reign of Richard the Second, a discontent arose among the people on account of the heavy taxation with which they thought themselves grieved; and a collector of the poll-tax at Dartford, in Kent, having, under pretence of strict attention to his duty, offered an insult to the daughter of one Walter Tyler, it so exasperated the father, that by a single blow with the weapon he then held in his hand, the collector was killed. The tax being obnoxious, and the collector's behaviour intolerable (having, in addition to the insult offered the daughter, used both ill language, and first struck the father), the people became strongly attached to Wat Tyler, who took upon himself to be their leader; and after increasing their number in various parts of Kent, they marched with him to London. Amongst other objects of their fury (William Walworth, the mayor, having shut the city gates) they determined to destroy the Stews, probably not so much from a principle of reform, as from a passion of revenge, which Wat Tyler concluded could not be more effectually done than by cutting off so large a branch of his lordship's revenue. It is pretty well known that Wat Tyler finished his career in Smithfield, and that William Walworth dispatched him, and with as little ceremony

mony as Tyler had formerly done the collector at Dartford. This act is by some writers attributed to Walworth's revenge for the loss of the Stews; but his situation at the time, his being the Lord Mayor of London, with the occasion and the dignity of his office, justify a more liberal interpretation of his motive: be this as it may, the service he did the State procured him the honour of knighthood, and the more solid respect of a pension of 100*l.* per annum, a considerable sum in those days; and in respect to the city of London, whose chief officer so distinguished himself, it is said the dagger was added to their arms.

The destruction of the Stew-houses by Wat Tyler was not essential, for they were afterwards again permitted in the reign of Henry the Sixth. In the year 1506, they were for some time shut up by Henry the Seventh; they were then eighteen, but they were shortly after again licensed and reduced to twelve; from this number no alteration took place till their final suppression, by public proclamation and sound of trumpet, in the year 1546, by his majesty king Henry the Eighth, a prince who though he defied the authority of the pope, and gave no very great example of reformation in his own person, yet by grace, or caprice, thought proper to

to destroy an establishment which must have been a less disgrace to his reign than most of the acts of his own life: thus tenderness of conscience for the welfare of others was more conspicuous than his exemplary contempt for lewdness. But even in the days which tolerated these receptacles of profligacy, they were maintained from policy alone, as appears by the conduct of the churchmen of those times; the inmates or single women were excommunicated, not suffered to enter the church while living, and refused Christian burial after death, and were interred in a piece of ground called the single women's church-yard, set apart for the purpose. The houses were distinguished by several signs painted on the fronts, as a Boar's Head, the Crane, the Cardinal's Hat, the Swan, the Bell, the Castle, the Cross Keys, and the Gun; and though sanctioned by legal authority, yet in such a light of disrepute were the keepers of them held, that by an act, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, they were prohibited from serving or being impanelled upon any jury, or keeping any tavern or public-house of entertainment. Long previous to this act, and after the death of Sir William Walworth, to whom, as before observed, the Stews belonged, the whole profits of licensing the Stews came into the hands of the bishop; but John
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Northampton, who succeeded Walworth, either piqued at the bishop's invading his right, or out of a real reforming principle, commenced a severe persecution. He had his spies and constables in every street to apprehend strollers; and such women as were neither handsome nor rich enough to bribe his officers, were carried through the streets in great pomp, with their hair shorn, and trumpets and pipes playing before them. This was contrary to the bishop's express commands, who had several bickerings with him on the occasion. That bishops, who are covered with the sacred garb of religion, should in any age have so prostituted the very name of holiness, is a melancholy instance of human depravity; and that any part of a revenue, for the support of these holy fathers, should be drained from such a sink of wretchedness, taints their character with a rank hypocrisy, unknown, we hope, to the prelates of our day. We have still errors, for which some sober brows will furnish a text; but the days of superstitious reverence to the tricks of priestcraft are, we hope, gone for ever.

THE BEAR GARDENS.

On the spot where these animals were kept for sport in ancient times, and relative to which we find nothing of sufficient consequence to relate,

late, is now a foundry, called the Bear Garden Foundry, the property of Mr. Bradley, and which, during the present war, has been employed in casting very considerable quantities of shot and shells for government service. Adjoining to this place was anciently the Queen's Pike Gardens, as appears by a grant of king Charles the Second, made in the year 1635, of certain premises then called the Unicorn, in which grant there is an exception to his majesty, his heirs, and successors, of all mines, &c. and also of the Queen's Pike Gardens, occupied by his majesty's purveyor of pike. Here were the pike ponds, but they have been long since totally destroyed and filled up, and much of that, which in the days of Charles was an agreeable retreat, is now covered by a timber yard, a mast-maker's, and buildings of various descriptions. Of later date, at the back of the mast-maker's, was a place called the Skin Market, of which now not even the name is preserved.

From the end of the Bank-side to the Falcon Iron Foundry, is now called Willow-street. The Falcon public house adjoining the foundry, is the last house at this extremity of the parish, and was once the most considerable inn in this part of the County of Surrey, the adjoining

foundery being anciently a part of it; and so lately as forty years ago, chaises and every travelling accommodation was, as we are told, provided at the Falcon, to which place there was a ferry from the opposite side of the water. The foundery is now kept by Messrs. Prickett and Handyfide, and is employed in a very extensive business. The dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Prickett at the foundery, is said to have been built by Sir Christopher Wren, for a Mr. Jones, who then carried on the business of an iron founder, and contracted for the manufacturing the railing round St. Paul's Church, which were here cast; there is great probability, and indeed we have no reason to doubt the truth of this assertion, from the similitude of the architectural ornaments to the manner of Sir Christopher, and to those of St. Paul's, and which is even now the admiration of persons skilled in architecture. There are few modern pieces of brickwork equal to the north front of this house, and in short the whole of it bears evident marks of the substantial taste of the times in which it was erected. It is said that very near the Falcon was once a mill for the grinding of corn for the priory at St. Mary Overy's, now St. Saviour's; it was near this spot in some part of the parish of Christ-church,

church, which as the reader has seen, was taken out of St. Saviour's.

Proceeding southward from the Falcon, up Gravel-lane, on the east side of the way (the opposite side being out of this parish, and consequently not the object of our enquiries) we come to **THE PEACOCK BREWERY**, which is now, and has been for a considerable number of years, the property of Mr. Benjamin Cape. It was established upwards of forty years since, by a Mr. Whitaker, who had been a waterman, and the trade was afterwards carried on under the firm of Whitaker and Yates, for about twenty years; from that period it has been held, by the present possessor, with increasing respectability. We are not furnished with any account of the state of this spot, previous to its application to the present use; near it, however, was **BECK'S LIVERY STABLES**, erected on a spot which had formerly been a whiting yard. This place was of considerable business, in its way, about forty years since, and so it is said to have continued till after the building of the bridge at Black-friars; it is certain, however, that it was originally Paris Gardens, and the adjacent lands. The sign of Mr. Cape's brewery (the Peacock) or of Thrale's (the Anchor) do not help us to even a speculative opinion of their original state,
that

that unmeaning stupidity which has nothing but antiquity to recommend it, but wants common sense to justify it, still remains handed down to us, for what reason we leave more intelligent minds to guess; it is certain, that though the anchor may remotely denote hope of success, the peacock cannot have any sensible allusion to its situation.

THE CLINK PRISON.

Various are the opinions of the old inhabitants, in respect to the place where this prison stood, but we find from those who lived many years near the spot, it was situated near the corner of Maid-lane, as we turn out of Gravel-lane: about fifty years ago it was in very great decay, and the last keeper's name was James Skates; this prison becoming unfit for its purposes, a dwelling house on the Bank-side was fitted up, in a secure manner, in its stead, until the prison at Battle-bridge was afterwards prepared, and there, or near that spot, it has since continued. When the prison in Maid-lane was destroyed, old Sir John Ladd began the buildings which supplied its place, and which now occupy the space from Mrs. Ware's, the baker, the corner of Gravel-lane, to Mr. Sargeont's, glaziers shop, in Maid-lane. The house on the
Bank-side,

Bank-side, converted into a temporary prison for the reason before mentioned, seems to account for the opinion of many persons, that the original Clink Prison was there, but these opinions are entirely unfounded.

THE CHARITY-SCHOOL AND MEETING-HOUSE, IN ZOAR-STREET.

This school appears to have been founded in the reign of James the Second, in the year 1687, and is part of a very ancient meeting-house, the pews, pulpit, gallery, and other appendages to a place of divine worship still remaining, though in a very decayed condition. This meeting is said to have belonged to Dr. Thomas Barlow, the patron and friend of the memorable John Bunyan, author of the Pilgrim's Progress, and who afterwards delivered his discourses there by Dr. Barlow's appointment. Supposing this account to be true, the foundation of the meeting-house must have been long prior to the establishment of the school, for Bunyan died in the year 1688, but one year after the school was established.—As every circumstance relating to men of distinguished talents, must be gratifying to our readers, we hope the following short account of Bunyan and Dr. Barlow, his friend, will be acceptable.

John

John Bunyan was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in 1628. He was the son of a tinker, and in the early part of his life, was a great reprobate, and a soldier in the parliament army; but being at length deeply struck with a sense of his guilt, he laid aside his profligate courses, became remarkable for his sobriety, and applied himself to obtain some degree of learning. About the year 1655, he was admitted a member of a Baptist congregation at Bedford, and was soon after chosen their preacher; but in 1660 being taken up, and tried for presuming to preach, he was cruelly sentenced to perpetual banishment; and in the mean time committed to jail, where necessity obliged him to learn to make long-tagged thread laces for his support; to add to his distress, he had a wife and several children, among whom was a daughter who was blind. In this unjust and cruel confinement, he was detained twelve years and a half, and during that time, wrote many of his tracts, but he was at length discharged by the humane interposition of Dr. Barlow. When King James's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience was published, he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Bedford. He at length died of a fever at London, on the 31st of August 1688, aged 60. He also wrote an allegory called the Holy War. His Pilgrim's Progress

Progress has been translated into most European languages; and his works have been collected together and printed in two volumes folio.

Thomas Barlow was born in 1607, and appointed fellow of Queen's College in Oxford, in 1633; two years after he was chosen reader of metaphysics to the University. He was keeper of the Bodleian Library, and in 1657, was chosen provost of Queen's College. After the restoration of King Charles II. he was nominated one of the commissioners for restoring the members unjustly expelled in 1648. He wrote at that time "the Case of Toleration in Matters of Religion," to Mr. R. Boyle. In 1675, he was made bishop of Lincoln. After the Popish plot, he published several tracts against the Roman Catholic religion, in which he shews an uncommon extent of learning and skill in polemical divinity. Nevertheless, when the Duke of York was proclaimed king, he took all opportunities of expressing his affection toward him; but after the revolution he as readily voted that the king had abdicated his kingdom, and was very vigorous in excluding those of the clergy who refused the oaths from their benefices.

Mr. Granger observes, that "this learned prelate, whom nature designed for a scholar, and

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who acted in conformity with the bent of nature, was perhaps as great a master of the learned languages, and of the works of the celebrated authors who have written in those languages, as any man of his age. The greatest part of his writings, of which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue, are against popery; and his conduct for some time, like that of other calvinists, appeared to be in direct opposition to the church of Rome. But after James ascended the throne, he seemed to approach much nearer to popery than he ever did before. He sent the king an address of thanks for his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and is said to have written reasons for reading that declaration. His compliances were much the same after the revolution. His moderation, to call it by the softest name, was very great; indeed so great as to bring the firmness of his character in question. But casuistry, which was his most distinguished talent, not only reconciles seeming contradictions, but has also been known to admit contradictions themselves. He was, abstracted from the laxity of principles, a very great and worthy man." He died at Buckden in Huntingdonshire, on the 8th of October, 1691, in the 85th year of his age.

The school remarked to be a part of the meeting-house before-mentioned, was founded
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by occasion of the following circumstance. One Poulton, a Jesuit, had opened a school near this place, and given public notice that he would instruct the children of the poor without any expence to their parents, and this school was opened to counteract the dangerous consequences of a Popish school; its first institutors and patrons were, Mr. Arthur Shallet, Mr. Samuel Warburton, and Mr. Fernando Holland. The number of scholars was at first forty, from thence increased to fifty, and now to one hundred and eighty. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and ——— Baker, Esq. is the present treasurer. The boys are under the care of Mr. James Farley, and an assistant, and the girls are educated at a house a short distance from the boys school, under the care and management of Mrs. Walton, who needs no better testimony of her good conduct, when it is said, she has held her present situation near thirty years. Charities, of every description, deserve the best commendation humanity can bestow, but we too frequently see those whose education depend upon public benevolence, are rather left negligently to learn what they can, than diligently instructed and assisted in learning what they ought. The boys school we are speaking of, needs better conveniences for the education of youth; we have no right to doubt

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the diligence of the master, but the general appearance of the school seems to indicate a want of something which will easily suggest itself to an intelligent mind, whenever the season of inspection arrives. A sermon is preached for the benefit of the charity annually, on the first of January, at a Meeting, in St. Thomas's, Southwark.

On the east side of Gravel-lane, and nearly opposite George-street, are six alms houses. On a stone on the front appears the following inscription :

These alms houses were rebuilt at the charge of the parish of St. Saviour's, in the year 1705.

THE WORK HOUSE,

Is a spacious and convenient building, situated at the upper end of Pepper-street; this house was finished and rendered fit for the reception of the poor, and they were first removed into it, in the year 1777. The erecting it is said to have cost the parish five thousand pounds. The burying-ground adjoining to it was consecrated by Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Rochester, on the 27th of July, 1780. Defective as our poor laws certainly are, and harassing as it is to the unfortunate objects they were meant to protect, to be dragged from sessions to sessions, until a
settlement

settlement can be ascertained by some distinction springing from the nicest refinement of legal policy, we may venture to pronounce it, at least, a comfort to those whom misfortunes have left to the protection of the public, to be here supported. From a view of this house compared with others, we were led to remark, that those who are able, are employed on work suitable to their ability, supplied with warm and very cleanly lodging, sufficient cloathing, and provisions of very good quality. The work rooms, which consist of various employments, winding silk, carding wool, coarse needle-work, &c. are under the inspection of persons employed for the purpose, but who belong to the house, and they seem to be conducted with decency and industry. The various accommodations are very convenient; the kitchen, dining-hall, and store-rooms are decent, cleanly, and adequately supplied with what is necessary. The bread consumed is baked in the house. There is a neat committee-room for transacting parochial concerns. The committee consists of the six wardens before described as to their respective duties, eight overseers, and twelve principal inhabitants, some of whom regularly attend every Thursday evening, at six o'clock, and two of them attend in rotation on Tuesday and Saturday at twelve o'clock, to inspect the provisions

visions and the general conduct of the charity. The committee of the commissioners under the clink paving act, also meet here on Wednesday evenings, at six o'clock. In the month of February, 1784, five hundred and thirty people were supported in this house, but the general number is from three to four hundred. The sick are attended by a surgeon elected by the committee; the gentleman who now holds that office is a Mr. John White, and who was elected to it by a considerable majority in the room of Mr. Harrington, on the 30th of January, 1783. Divine service is usually performed here by the chaplains or their curates on Monday evenings.

The present master of the workhouse is Mr. Benjamin Courtney; he is allowed a salary of 30*l.* per annum for his services, and was elected in 1792, in the room of Mark Cork, deceased.

The matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, was elected in the year 1788, and is allowed a salary of 20*l.* per annum. To these salaries are added considerable advantages arising from perquisites.

It should be remarked, that the garden belonging to this house was part of a place of entertainment, some years ago, called Finche's Grotto

Grotto Gardens, the rotunda belonging to which is still standing on the outside of the garden wall, but it is not within this parish. To speak of the conductors of this charity with respect, is but justice; to say more at the present period would seem flattery. As we enter the door on the right hand, is the following table of rules and orders, proper to be here preserved.

O R D E R E D :

That every person admitted into this house, shall be employed in such business as the master or mistress shall direct, unless disabled by sickness or infirmity.

That if any person go out of this house without leave of the master or mistress; or having such permission, shall not return by eight o'clock in the evening in the summer, or by six o'clock in the winter half year, such person shall not be admitted in again without an order in writing from one of the overseers.

That no person be admitted into this house, on idle visits or pretences.

That if any person be guilty of swearing, drunkenness, scolding, quarrelling, or fighting, report be made to the next committee, in order to bring such offenders to punishment.

That

That no spirituous liquors be brought into this house, on any pretence whatever.

Every person admitted into this house, is required to attend to these orders, on pain of being discharged.

LOMAN'S POND.

Near the Workhouse, and on the south of Duke-street, are now the several streets, called Orange-street, Lemon-street, Silver-street, &c. The spot being generally called Loman's Pond, from a pool of water formerly of that name in Winchester Park, of which this was a part. Here is also the white lead manufactory of George Lane, Esq. there is a peculiarity in the front of the dwelling house, which is chiefly composed of flint, worthy remark.

In Duke-street, near the corner of the street which leads to the workhouse, and is called Pepper-street, is a small meeting house of a sect, called the Free Will Baptists; it had formerly a burying ground belonging to it, and on which were several monuments. This ground has been some years covered with buildings, and the meeting house is so neglected, that a part of it is used as a workshop by Mr. Mackewen, a cabinet maker; and the same part we remember to have seen used as an exhibition

exhibition room by the keeper of a puppet show: of this house, occasionally converted to these various purposes, a small part is still reserved for something of divine service, in conformity to the will of a Mr. Gladman, or Glanville, * formerly an undertaker, who is said to have left a stipend for the support of the meeting, so long as a certain number of persons continued to congregate there.

As we are on the subject of meetings, we take occasion to mention Mr. Crawford's, formerly the Quakers' meeting house, at the corner of a place called Ewer-street, in this part of the parish. It is small and neat, and we wish we could omit mentioning a burying ground belonging to it, which has *nothing of neatness* to recommend it. This ground is raised eight or nine feet above the level of the street, and supported by a wall about twelve feet high from Ewer-street, and the bricklayer's yard adjoining, into which the old wall, pressed by the weight it bore, lately fell, and with it a vast number of bodies that had been buried in this place. The wall fell into the adjoining bricklayer's yard, and presented a spectacle

* It is said by some, that Gladman or Glanville was what is called a deacon of the Meeting house, but that the sum left for its support, was a donation of 20*l.* per annum, by some other person.

spectacle of great horror to a number of persons, whom curiosity led to view a sight so uncommon, it being a compleat body of coffins, some of which were broken by the fall, which had been piled on each other in distinct rows, with a small quantity of earth upon the surface, merely to obscure them from the sight: but this ingenuity to impose upon one of the senses, had not the desired effect upon another; for in very warm weather, what is obscured from the eye, is doubly communicated to the nose; and it is to be regretted, that for the mutual comfort of every organ of intelligence, some reformation is not attended to.—The subject is unpleasant, and we shall therefore dismiss it, remarking only, that the present wall does not appear capable of answering the purpose of security intended.

In our passage from Duke-street, through Queen-street, towards the Borough, nothing particular strikes the attention of the stranger. Here, however, are the Physic Gardens of the late Mr. Good, and they will always be held in estimation, as having been the residence of a man, who in his time, held many offices of the first parochial concern. He was universally esteemed. It is said he deserved it, for his character was above the reach of flattery.

At

At the corner of Bandy Leg Walk, is a small, but improving brewery, belonging to Mr. Joseph Huxley; of this, and many others of the buildings hereabouts, nothing can be said of antiquity; they were built on a part of the park, and from their appearance, it is not probable they have undergone any material alteration,

UNION-HALL, UNION-STREET.

At the east end of Queen-street, is Union-street, so called, as it is supposed, from the parish of St. George and St. Saviour uniting in the center. It was opened as an avenue from the Borough, to the western parts of the town, on the 17th day of May, in the year 1781. The Greyhound Inn, of which this street was the yard, having been taken down, Union hall stands on the south side of the street; it is a neat building, faced with stone, and was began in the year 1782, and built by subscription for the general purposes of justiciary business; previous to which, the magistrates sat at the house, formerly the Swan Inn, in Southwark, now the wholesale tea warehouses of Mr. Owen Marden. On the completion of this building, the justices for the county of Surrey, assisted by their clerks, attended here daily for the dispatch of public business, until the passing of the late act of parliament, called the police bill, when

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Union-hall became one of the offices established under that statute. After the destruction of the old Town-hall, at St. Margaret's on the hill, the sessions for the county of Surrey, were several times held here, but with great temporary inconvenience: many alterations have taken place under the new establishment, by which it is rendered very convenient and suitable for its purposes. The gentlemen who now constantly officiate in a magisterial capacity, are, Gideon Fournier, Jonathan Stonard, and Benjamin Robertson, Esqrs. (the former of whom is a barrister at law) assisted by their clerks, Mr. David Campbell, and Mr. Jellicoe; it is but justice to say, the business of this place is conducted with a decency and decorum beneficial to the subject, honourable to the magistrates, and creditable to their subordinate assistants. In this building there are also various other offices, appropriated to different descriptions of public business.

**THE CHARITY SCHOOL,
AND BURYING GROUND, CALLED THE CROSS BONES.**

At the corner of Red-Cross-street and Union-street, is a burying ground, called the Cross Bones, of the origin of which there does not appear any trace proper to be relied on, its
antiquity

antiquity therefore is uncertain. Upon the building of the school house which now covers a part of it, in the year 1791, the disturbing the ground for the purpose of a foundation was objected to by many persons who had here deposited the bodies of their friends; and it was considered by others of intelligence on such subjects, as likely to incur ecclesiastical censure; it seems, however, that upon diligent investigation, it was found this ground was never consecrated. Our readers will remember that, in the account we have given of the Stews on Bank-side, mention is made of a piece of ground, called the Single Woman's Burying Ground, set apart as the burial place of those unfortunate females; we are very much inclined to believe this was the spot, for in early times the ceremony of consecration would certainly not have been omitted; and if it had been performed, it would doubtless have appeared by some register, either in the possession of the bishop of Winchester, or in the proper ecclesiastical court. We find no other place answering the description given of a ground appropriated as a burial place for these women, circumstances, therefore, justify the supposition of this being the place; for it was said, the ground was not consecrated; and the ordination was, that they should not be buried in any spot so sanctified.

sanctified. We pretend not to judge of the operation of the consecrated clod upon the departed spirit; but as humanity revolts at the idea of disturbing the dead, and foundations for buildings being dug through whole rows of carcases, which must necessarily become mangled by such work, and shock the spectator, is not a very pleasing sight. Perhaps the consecration of the spot we are now treating of is still to be wished; the power of disturbing the ground would then be vested properly, and the exercise of any future necessity of that nature be so conducted, as to avoid offending the public.

By an inscription on a stone in the front of the school house, next to Union-street, we find it was erected in the year 1791, by voluntary contributions. It was very soon afterwards opened, and a sensible exhortation delivered by Mr. John Morton, the master, to the youth educated there, in the presence of the subscribers.

The foundation of the school which is now kept here, is not certain; the earliest account we can find being from a stone affixed to some houses in the Borough, near the White Hart Inn, which has these words:

These two houses, and the yard behind, containing eight dwelling-houses and shed, with some vacant ground, were given to the charity school for boys, of the parish of Saint Saviour's, Southwark, by John Collett, Esq. anno 1713.

There

There are no books in the school earlier than 1719, though it is certain, from the inscription above-mentioned, it existed prior to Mr. Collet's gift, which, however, now goes a considerable way towards its support. The school was anciently kept in Montague-Clofe, since in a place called the Boar's-Head-Ride, by some called Angel-court. The present building is merely a school room, with the addition only of a small retiring room for the master, and is said to have cost near 600*l.* building. In this school seventy * boys are educated until they become fit for apprentices, when they are placed out. The boys are distinguished by red caps and blue caps; the red caps are supported by Collet's gift, and the blue caps by voluntary subscriptions. There is also a girls' school in this parish, held in Three-Tun-Court in the Borough, and supported by voluntary contributions.

THE QUAKERS' MEETING.

This Meeting-House is in Red-Cross-street, and has been built about thirty years; and supplies the place of an old iron shop and various other

* These seventy boys are educated on the subscription account, and by Collet's gift, and twenty are also educated on account of Mrs. Newcomen's gift. An occasional number of girls are also taught writing and accounts.

other ruinous buildings, which before occupied that spot.

We have omitted mention in its proper place of the brewery of Mr. George Davis, and also the brewery of Messrs. Cowell and Cole, both in Maid-lane, and in the porter trade; the former is adjoining to some old buildings, which have long been a nuisance to that part of the parish: we are told that no person claims them, nor has any one a better title to produce than that of possession, which seems to have been casually given to their inhabitants. As the scite might become valuable to the parish, would it not be worth consideration to prevent their falling into the hands of strangers, which, for want of a timely assiduity, may eventually be the case?

The brewery of Cowell and Cole is remarkable for the considerable quantity of porter it supplies to part of the counties of Kent and Suffex. In the neighbourhood of Tunbridge, and from thence to several parts of Suffex, very little other malt liquor is used, so much is it esteemed by the country people, who uniformly purchase it of this house, in preference to all others in London.

At

At the end of Castle-street, are the very extensive and improved premises, formerly of Mr. Rush, now of Messrs. Robert, Arthur, and Pott, employed as a

VINEGAR YARD.

We have an account of this place from so early a period as the year 1641, but long previous to which time part of it was a gardener's ground, and the remainder used for the keeping of hogs, and it was then considered a very great nuisance; this, however, must have been at a very early period, for in this year we find it first appropriated to its present purpose, by a Mr. Rush, from whom the family and late possessors of that name are descended; in this family it remained a considerable and improving manufactory until the year 1790, when it came into the possession of the present proprietors, whose family had carried on a manufactory of the same nature in Mansel-street, upwards of seventy years. The alterations made by these gentlemen can hardly come under the denomination of an improvement only, a total change having taken place by entire new erections and apparatus for the purposes of the manufactory, which is now deemed to be the most extensive and most convenient of the kind in England. The dwelling house is the only

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part which seems to be remaining in its original state. The entrance from Castle-street, which was formerly but mean, being incumbered with low buildings, ill in repair, and worse inhabited, is now open and spacious. In the place of such houses as we have described, are two new dwellings, and the various buildings will, when compleat, form nearly a square, and cover between five and six acres of ground, raised many feet above its original level. As we have not, in the course of our pursuit, offered any thing more than *general remarks*, we *shall not*, in the present instance, enter into a mechanical description of the improvements of this place as a manufactory, those who are permitted to view it will be amply gratified.

There is a circumstance confidently related by many, of considerable treasure being found in the dwelling house of these premises, and delivered to Mr. Rush, the proprietor, many years since, but as it wants confirmation, and we have some respectable authority to warrant a doubt, we forbear entering into any particulars.

THE BOROUGH MARKET.

On or near the spot, where this market is built, formerly stood the house of the Bishop of Rochester, called Rochester House.

We

We find it became a market by an act of parliament passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Second, the preamble of which mentions the charter of Edward the Sixth, whereby it was directed that a market should be held in Southwark, &c. It then proceeds to state a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the City of London, stating the then market situated in the High-street, to be a nuisance in so great a thoroughfare, and praying to give up the said market, and the profits thereof, and it was accordingly abolished by an act then passed, enacting that from and after the 25th day of March, 1756, no market *whatsoever*, should be kept or held in the High-street of the Borough of Southwark. The act authorising the present market, was then passed, and the place appointed for the building of it in the act, is described to be a piece of ground in which is contained a spot called the Triangle, abutting on a piece called the Turnstile, on the back side of Three Crown-court, eastward, on Foul-lane and buildings in Rochester-yard, northward, and towards Dead Man's-place, westward. The following commissioners were appointed to carry this act into execution. The Right Honourable Arthur Onflow, Esq. speaker of the honourable House of Commons; Sir Ken-

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rick Clayton, Baronet, Lieutenant General Richard Onslow, Sir John Barnard, Sir Peter Thompson, Sir Thomas Hankey, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir William Richardson, Sir William Calvert, Sir Crispe Gascoigne, Sir Joseph Hankey, Sir Charles Apgill, Sir Richard Glyn, Knights; the Honourable Charles Yorke, the Honourable Lewis Monson Watson, the Honourable Robert Fairfax, Thomas Budgen, George Onslow, Charles Cocks, William Belchier, William Hammond, Slingsby Bethell, William Beckford, Marsh Dickenson, Nicholas Hardinge, William Clayton, Samuel Kent, John Probyn, Ralph Thrale, James Theobald, Peter Theobald, Philip Champion Crispigny, Henry Robinson, James Mawbey, Joseph Creswick, Edward Stevens, William Clarke, John Copeland, Samuel Rush, Edmund Shallet, John Dawson, Henry Thrale, John Willis, Richard Pratt, John Lade, John Lewis Loubier, Richard Banbury, Thomas Dawson, William Mount, John Oxley, Peter Copeland, Samuel Roffey, John Mackerel, Edward Langton, William Browning, John Darby, John Smith, John Byfield, Thomas Watson, Stephen Theodore Jansen, William Benn, John Blachford, Francis Cockayne, Robert Alfop, Thomas Rawlinson, William Baker, Thomas Chitty, Matthew Blackiston, Samuel

Samuel Fludyer, Robert Scott, John Porter, William Alexander, William Bridgen, William Stephenson, Richard Beckford, Esqrs. John Corner, Daniel Pontin, John Middlemash, John Crouch, Isaac Heaton, Samuel Calverley, Gentlemen; James Abbis, William Deane, John Fift, senior, Simon Foster, John Meaken, George Otway, William Whitaker, Joshua Greensmith, John Oddy, John Crooke, William Jefferies, John Wood, Samuel Beighton, Henry Spence, Thomas Lawford, Henry Butler, Philip Cox, senior, John Butler, Ralph Hilditch, Thomas Thornton, Christopher Burges, William Mofden, Edmund Dawson, William Collison, Edward Lambert, Hugh Knowlings, Henry Butler of * Barnaby-street, John Knowles, Edward Brent, senior, Samuel Bennet Smith, Thomas Poulteney, Isaac Stapleton, Moses Waite, Edmund Wagg Winter, William Sone, Doctor Benjamin Avery, and the members in parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

It then proceeds to direct the manner in which the act is to be carried into execution, and particularly that no provisions (hay and straw excepted) *shall be sold* within a thousand yards,

* It stands thus in the act, though we presume it to mean Bermondsey-street.

yards, unless licence from the churchwardens and overseers shall be given, under a penalty of 5*l.* and after various clauses, giving power to the commissioners to raise money for the purposes of the act, to make a rate for deficiencies, &c. It concludes with the following clauses, which we consider proper to be here inserted.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments to be purchased by virtue and under the authority of this act, for the site of the said market as aforesaid, and all sheds, stalls, stands, and other erections, to be built or set up thereupon, and the rents and profits arising from the same, shall be and are hereby vested in the said churchwardens, overseers, and inhabitants, and their successors, for ever; and that they shall stand seised thereof in trust for the several uses, intents, and purposes, herein after mentioned and declared concerning the same; that is to say, the said churchwardens, overseers, and inhabitants, and their successors, or any seven or more of them, shall, out of the first monies to be borrowed or arising by granting of leases, or the sale of annuities as aforesaid, or by any other ways and means under the authority of this act, pay and discharge the reasonable expences of obtaining
and

and passing this act of parliament ; and shall in the next place pay off and discharge all debts that shall be incurred by the purchase of the ground whereon to erect the said market, and all such charges and expences as shall necessarily attend the erecting and constituting the same, and the rents, produce, and profits arising thereby, shall be applied in paying the annuity or annuities to be granted to such purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid, so long as any of them shall live ; and all such savings as shall, from time to time, be made by the death of any such annuitants, shall, after the discharge of all debts accrued on account of the said market, be vested in some of the public funds, or some other good and valid security or securities ; and the produce thereof, together with the rents and profits of the said market, after the death of all such annuitants, shall be and remain an estate for the use and benefit of the said parish for ever, and shall and may be applied in diminution of any of the parochial rates or assessments.

“ Provided always, that public notice of every meeting of the said churchwardens, overseers, and inhabitants for putting in execution the powers in this act contained, shall be given in the parish church of St. Saviour, immediately
after

after divine service on the Sunday morning next before such meeting is to be held, such Sunday being at the least three days before the holding thereof.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act shall be adjudged, deemed, and taken, to be a public act; and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.”

Some difficulties being found in carrying this act into execution, an act for remedying such inconveniences passed in the year 1756, whereby alterations were made in the mode of ascertaining the value of estates to be purchased for the purposes of the act; power is given to levy the assessments directed by the former act, in which such power was omitted. The particular ground mentioned in the former act, ascertained, a further sum directed to be raised by annuities, and the clauses of the former act, relative to the sale of provisions, altered, by substituting the following, and the former act confirmed, except as to such parts as are especially altered by the present.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this act,

act, if any butcher, or other person, shall sell, utter, or set to sale, any manner of flesh, or other raw victuals, upon or within any stall, shop, cellar, or window, of any house within the said Borough, not being the owner or occupier of all the said house, every such person being thereof convicted, upon the oath of one or more witnesses or witnesses, before any one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county of Surrey, or for the said Borough (which oath such justice or justices is and are hereby impowered to administer) shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, one moiety whereof shall be paid to the informer or informers, and the other moiety shall be paid and applied to the use of the poor of the parish where the offence shall be committed:

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this act, if any poulterer, country chapman, lader, ridder, victualler, gardener, fruiterer, fish-seller, or any other person or persons, shall sell, utter, or put to shew or sale, by way of hawking, or as a hawker, or otherwise, any beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, fish, fruit, herbs, oatmeal, or other victuals or provision whatsoever, in any private house, lane,
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alley, inn, warehouse, street, stall, common passage, or other place or places whatsoever, within one thousand yards of the said market, within the county of Surrey, but only in his, her, or their own shop or shops, or in the public market-place, in the said recited act and this act described, and in market time only, every such person being thereof convicted, upon the oath of one or more witness or witnesses, before one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county of Surrey, or for the said Borough (which oath such justice or justices is and are hereby impowered to administer) shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, one moiety whereof shall be paid to the informer or informers, and the other moiety shall be paid and applied to the use of the poor of the parish where the offence shall be committed."

We cannot omit here observing, that though the market is removed from the High-street, yet the nuisance, in a great measure, remains almost, we might say, under the toleration of the last mentioned act of parliament; why it should be so against the public good, we cannot guess; it is every day offensive, and on cattle-market days dangerous to the passengers, and injurious to the opposite shopkeepers.

The

The reader has seen that the parish of St. Saviour has been the residence of men of the most eminent talents; to Shakespeare, Johnson, Fletcher, and many others, recorded in this volume, may be added Bacon the sculptor, who was born here, and it is said Dr. Heberden received a part of his education at the grammar school of this parish.

The Clink, or Bishop of Winchester's Liberty, a great part of which, as we have seen, was a park, is most of it now held under leases for lives, some of them subject to renewal, under particular covenants, others very doubtful in that respect, the want of certainty as to the true interest of the leaseholders, has very much checked the progress that would otherwise most likely have been made in improvements. It has, however, notwithstanding these disadvantages, which are not likely to be remedied, until some of the leases which may be the subject of dispute expire, derived considerable benefit from an act of parliament, that received the royal assent on the 27th of June, 1786, for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the Manor of Southwark, otherwise called the Clink, or Bishop of Winchester's Liberty. To carry this act into execution, the following persons were appointed commissioners,

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and

and five of whom are, by the act, declared sufficient to execute its general purposes (except only where some other number is especially appointed). Jeremiah Crutchley, Henry Beaufoy, William Coffin, Richard Carpenter Smith, James Bullock, William Hill, and Samuel Rush, Esquires; Robert Barclay, John Perkins, Chamberlain Goodwin, the elder, John Platt, Henry Keene, George Lane, William Weston, William Golding, George Wyatt, Gilbert Handalyde, John Good, Edward Sells, James Burton, *Thomas Day*, George Ellerton, the elder, Ralph Harris, James Harrison, John Hamer, Edward Beale, Andrew Honey, Thomas Horne, Thomas Brooks, Richard Bush, Richard Sanderfon, Richard Stokes, William Whiting, Thomas Whitehead, Thomas Rofeter, Thomas Willis, Richard Smith, John Cole, Stephen Lowdell, John Horne, Richard Jackson, Benjamin Cape, Thomas Pricket, Thomas Goulding, Thomas Saxton, Watkin Watkins, Francis Wall, Matthew Kirby, James Jenner, John Bradley, the elder, Joseph Bickerton, Wilson Birkbeck, Richard Still, George Lester, John Cowell, Robert Davy, Charles Robinson, Richard Field, John Clark, Edward Clark, William Child, William Attell, John Dards, the elder, John Lingard, Thomas Long, and Joseph Cannop, Gentlemen,
being

being inhabitants of, or householders within the said Manor, Clink, or Bishop of Winchester's Liberty, together with the Honourable William Norton and Sir Joseph Mawbey, Baronet, and the knights of the shire for the county of Surrey, for the time being. Henry Thornton and Paul Le Mesurier, Esquires, and the members for the Borough of Southwark, for the time being. Samuel Farmer, Esquire, and the head lessee of Southwark Park, for the time being, and their successors.

Several of these are now dead.

By this act, persons holding places of profit under it, or victuallers, cannot be appointed commissioners. It declares the mode of appointing new commissioners, in case of the death, removal out of the liberty, resignation, or neglecting to attend some public meeting of the commissioners, for the space of one year, at any one time, without reasonable cause, to be allowed by the commissioners. And the following proviso directs the qualification and the penalty of an unqualified person acting as a commissioner.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no person shall be capable of acting as a commissioner, in the execution of this act, unless
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at the time of his acting therein he shall have or be seised of in his own right, or in the right of his wife, and be in the actual possession, enjoyment or receipt of the rents and profits of a real estate, in law or equity, of the clear yearly value of fifty pounds above reprises, or be possessed of or entitled to a personal estate to the amount or value of one thousand pounds, and if any person not being so qualified shall presume to act, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered in any of his majesty's courts of record at Westminster, by action of debt, or on the case, or by bill, suit, or information, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed, and every person so sued or prosecuted shall prove that he was, at the time of acting, qualified as aforesaid, or otherwise shall pay the said penalty, without any other proof or evidence being given on the part of the plaintiff or prosecutor, than that such person had acted as a commissioner in the execution of this act, and the money so to be received, shall, after payment of the extra costs and expenses attending the recovery thereof, be apportioned one moiety to the informer, or prosecutor, and the other moiety to the purposes of this act."

It

It is considered unnecessary to enter further into the particulars of this act, it being not only a public act, but a copy of it having been printed in the year 1791, by the direction of the commissioners. Before the passing of this act of parliament, the Clink Liberty merited all that opprobrium with which even those who were acquainted with it beheld it. It was supplied with something like light, and watched by subscription; the variety and ill state of the pavement, and the inconvenience it was to passengers, is almost inconceivable; it is now improving, and though the progress is far from rapid, it is yet considerable, and the benefit resulting to society evident. The pavement of the footway is as yet but inferior. The lamps are provided by contract, and in some parts of the Liberty are sufficiently numerous, and tolerably brilliant, but in others, the ways are shamefully dangerous to the passenger, who as he passes is sometimes afforded such of the rays of a dismal and blinking light, as can make their way through a dismal and dirty lamp. The concerns entrusted to numbers to execute, are, as is proverbially said of the business of every one, attended to by no one. What is here mentioned is considered a duty, and the application of the hint to a good purpose, will enable future writers to record improvements it is not in our power to notice.

Having

Having now communicated to our readers such of the particulars of this parish as our acquaintance with books, and a diligent investigation of their authenticity, would afford, added to incessant personal application to those whose situation and offices gave them a superior opportunity in point of intelligence, we conclude the present humble attempt, and while gratitude prompts us to the remembrance of the affability and attention we have received in the communications of many gentlemen of this parish, we cannot but view some imperfections with concern, ~~which the dissimulation of others to~~ attend to our requests, have precluded us from remedying, and laying before the public with the accuracy and method it was our wish to have preserved.

FINIS.

